

(Mr/Mrs/Ms) _____
_____ Society

هكذا آمن الرسول

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

That constitutes a bizarre impasse as the prisoners have defined the limited work they are prepared to do yet are not

By Donald Macintyre

Mr. Kenneth Gill, general secretary of TASS, said after the hearing that the decision had been a "sensible one" left Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, yesterday to fly back to Gothenburg, Sweden, four months after receiving a new heart.

Heart girl goes home

sex, yesterday, to fly back to Gothenburg, Sweden, four months after receiving a new heart.

the picket lines at Cowley yesterday morning

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

... manual worker crossed the
in picket, although it is
ought that other workers

By Our Labour Staff

nt with the Government

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Best known in political folklore for his broadcast on the influence of his grandfather, fell under the early political election when Mr Mostyn Evans succeeded Mr Jones. Since

Benn's poll

By the Staff of "Nature"

Source: Proceedings of the
National Academy of Sciences
USA (vol 78 p5717) 1981.
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(1981).

From Our Correspondent
London

Finland MKK 6.50; France F1 2.50;
Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 2.50;
Holland G1 2; Iran IR 135; Iceland
0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L1 2.50;
Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.50;
Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg L1 2.50;
Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco
7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.50;
Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; 50c

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Once companies establish in our towns, they get hooked. They stay and grow like Fisher Price, Flymo, GEC, NSK and nearly 200 others, large and small.

By George Clark

Mr. Benn's campaigners said that most of their income came from donations by more than 600 party members. The biggest expenses were advertisements in the *Los Angeles Times* and *Los Angeles Weekly*. \$120,000

CORRECTION

Mr Cyril Carr, former leader of Liverpool City Council, whose death was reported yesterday, was president-elect of the Liberal Party, not president.

Overseas selling prices
 Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0;
 Bangladesh Tk 37.55; Canada \$;
 Ceylon Rs 125; Cyprus 500;
 Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir.
 4; Finland Mk 6; France Ffr 6.50;
 Germany DM 3.30; Greece Dr.
 Holland G 2; Iran IR 125; Iraq
 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L.
 Jordan LD 0.50; Kuwait KD 0.50;
 Lebanon L 200; Luxembourg L.
 Magenta Esc 75; Malta 30p; Morocco
 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman Om R.
 Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75;
 QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia R.
 Singapore S\$ 5; Spain Ptas 125; Sw.
 30; Switzerland S Frs 5.00;
 US \$ 60; Tunisia Dls 600; U.S.A.

Accused woman a creature of menace, QC says

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Miss Pamela Collison, the woman jointly accused of murdering a surgeon's wife, was described yesterday by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, as "a creature of menace, a relentless blackmailer".

Miss Collison, 47, and mentioned the names of many well known politicians. Mr Gray told Tessaide Crown Court. She would speak of what happened between her and them and had no hesitation in revealing the most intimate details of her activities to Paul Vickers, the surgeon accused with her of murder.

Mr Gray, representing Mr Vickers, was opening for the defence on the eleventh day of the trial in which Miss Collison, aged 47, of Margaret Road, New Barret, Middlesbrough, and Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, an orthopaedic surgeon, are charged with murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers on June 14, 1979. Both deny the charge.

Mr Gray said it would be irresponsible and cruelly disruptive to mention the names of the politicians alleged to have been involved with Miss Collison.

Mr Gray said that when Mr Vickers and Miss Collison eventually became intimate, Mr Vickers saw scars across her back which Miss Collison attributed to whiplash. She named a man, a well known man, not a politician, who had caused it.

Mr Gray told the jury: "The reason you will hear about these things is that it was borne in the mind of Paul Vickers that this woman was capable of lying and being of obtaining intimate details of somebody and turning the screw to her advantage."

Earlier Mr Gray described how Mr Vickers had met and married his wife, a former undergraduate at Cambridge, crippled with a malformation of the hip. He had loved her and courted her for five years before they were married in 1962.

She had been 35 and mentally ill but, Mr Gray said, "What did he do, this mountain of ambition, turn his back on her? No, he stayed with her and eventually they were married."

Hattersley challenges Thatcher on spy case

By Richard Ford and Craig Seton

Mr Leo Long, the latest self-confessed Russian spy, described himself yesterday as "a creature" of the traitor Anthony Blunt. It emerged during the day that a succession of attorneys general were probably unaware that he had been told he was unlikely to face prosecution when he was interrogated by MI5 about his treachery.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour spokesman on home affairs, urged the Prime Minister to conduct her own inquiry into the operation of the security services. Mr Hattersley suggested that they had "acted as a power unto themselves" in not informing the Attorney General in 1964 that immunity had been given to Mr Long either "formally or implied".

Mr Hattersley said an inquiry under the aegis of the Prime Minister, and in private if necessary, should be conducted to discover what promises the security services had made to suspected spies "without proper ministerial approval" and "what they were doing behind the Government's back".

Mr Hattersley, speaking on BBC's *Television's Panorama* programme last night, said that a succession of attorneys general, although aware that Mr Blunt had been granted immunity in 1964 when he confessed his spying to MI5, had not been told that the immunity, formal or implied, had also been granted to Leo Long when he admitted the same year that he had spied for the Russians during the war.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will next week face a series of parliamentary questions and demands for a full Commons statement about the Long affair. MPs will call for further inquiry by the Security Commission into the depth of Soviet penetration of Britain's security services during and after the Second World War. She also faces pressure to explain why Mr Long, aged 64, was never prosecuted.

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for West Stirlingshire, said the public and MPs wanted to know "when this business is going to end. Is there going to be another confession next month, another the month after, is there a 99th man?"

He accused the Prime Minister and Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, of misleading the House in 1979 when Mr Blunt was publicly exposed as a traitor.

Sir Michael yesterday reaffirmed his belief of two years ago that only Mr Blunt had been given immunity from prosecution. Both Sir Michael and Mr Sam Silkin, QC, Attorney General in the last Labour Government, said they were unaware of any immunity being granted to Mr Long.

Mr Silkin said last night that he suspected that Sir John Holroyd, Attorney General in 1964, also knew nothing about Mr Long's claim that although he was not guaranteed immunity, he understood he would not be prosecuted for his treachery.

Mr Long, speaking on *Panorama* last night, said that when he was interrogated by MI5, he had in his mind that Blunt was Surveyor of the Queen's pictures and "very much a member of the establishment".

He said: "I thought that if they are not going to prosecute Blunt, how can they possibly prosecute Long, who is a mere creature of Blunt?"



Mind the step: The Queen negotiating the aircraft steps at Heathrow yesterday after returning from a weekend at Sandringham, while one of her favourite corgis gets a helping hand.

The men who painted trees

Two workmen who painted a couple's car, swimming pool, garden furniture, walls, windows and even trees and bushes, were charged yesterday with three charges of criminal damage.

Mr Paul Dunkels, for the prosecution, said Kershaw had been lying carpets at the home of Mr and Mrs Donald Sinclair and there was a dispute about the quality of his work. Hawkins had done some painting at the house and there was a similar dispute about how much he had been paid.

Mr Lewisell Sellick, for the defence, said both men had drunk a considerable amount and realized they had acted extremely stupidly.

After the hearing Mrs Sinclair said: "I got the shock of my life when I came down in the morning and saw what had happened. They must have worked half the night. The place was covered in grey paint, every door, every window and even my trees and bushes. They were not happy with painting the car, they had to paint the windscreen as well."

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Teachers' courses to be cut by 20%

By Diana Geddes

The Government has decided to reduce the intake into Postgraduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) courses next year by 20 per cent, rather than the 25 per cent recommended by the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers, or the 30 per cent recommended earlier this year by Department of Education and Science officials.

In a letter to Dr Clifford Butler, vice-chancellor of Loughborough University and chairman of the advisory committee, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says that the Government accepts the need to cut the intake in view of the likely surplus of newly trained teachers in 1983 compared with the number of posts expected to be available.

However, the Government considered that a 25 per cent cut might affect institutions too severely. Also there was now clearer evidence of a likely upswing in demand for primary teachers in the mid-1980s.

He was therefore asking his officials, in consultation with the University Grants Committee, to seek to implement a 20 per cent cut in the 1982 PGCE intake; that would be without prejudice to the size of the intake in subsequent years, which would have to be determined in the light of the committee's future work.

The Government had accepted the committee's advice not to set new intake targets for recruitment to Bachelor of Education (BED) courses next year. Nevertheless, it did not think it would be right for the intake to be higher than in 1980 or 1981.

The intake into BED courses last year was 40 per cent down on the 5,000 target. Final figures for this year's intake are not available, but it looks as if the intake will be about 30 per cent below target.

In contrast, applications to PGCE courses have risen by about 20 per cent over the years, and the first indications of applications for entry next year suggest that they will reach an all-time high.

Dogs and cats get cover from the Pru

By Lorna Bourke

Insuring the family pet may not be everyone's top priority, but the Prudential Assurance Company believes there is a market for this type of cover.

The Pru is launching a new insurance policy called PruPet, aimed at Britain's 12 million pet owners. For a premium of between £15 and £30, year the family dog or cat, regardless of pedigree or age, can be insured for between £50 to £150. That covers the payment of vet's fees of up to £100 per illness, though owners have to find the first £5 of each claim.

The policy also provides death benefit if the animal dies of illness before the age of 10 or from an accident, whatever its age. Unlike humans, the pets are not required to face a medical.

The Pru's research reveals that one in four householders now have dogs (5,800,000) and one in six householders are cat owners (4,500,000).

The scheme can be extended to cover horses valued up to £1,000 for premiums of between £19.50 to £57. Basic cover provides a death benefit if the animal is put down for humane reasons, dies through illness, poisoning, or by accident. It also covers loss through theft.

ACADEMICS IN MOONIE ROW

British academics said to be intending to join a scientific conference in Korea organized by the Unification Church (or the Moonies) have been named in a Commons early day motion by Mr Timothy Brinton, Conservative MP for Gravesend (Clifford Longley writes).

The naming is the latest move in a campaign organized by Mr Casey McCann, a master at Sevenoaks School, to secure the return to Britain of young people who have joined the church in the United States.

The motion names Professor R. V. Jones, of Aberdeen University, Professor Anthony Flew, of Reading University, Professor J. W. Pringle, of Oxford and Sir Hans Krebs, of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Car children go to foster homes

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

The mother of six children found living like "hungry animals" in a car, lost a legal battle to win them back.

The children, three girls and three boys, aged between 12 months and 10 years, were placed permanently in care by Liverpool magistrates yesterday.

The Irish parents were fighting an application by the city's social services department for permanent custody, but when the father failed to appear at yesterday's resumed hearing, the mother, who is 29, agreed to withdraw her objection.

The court was told how the brothers and sisters were found in a battered Ford Cortina Estate on wasteland in the city's Old Swan district. Local residents said they behaved "like hungry animals" and reeked of urine when they were rescued by the police on July 29.

They will stay in foster homes.

Mr Ian Harris, representing the children, told the court: "The father of the children has seen fit not to attend this court, but has left the country."

A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He is sought for alleged offences concerning the car and unpaid fines.

After the hearing the mother said: "I'm going to continue to fight to have them back."

PROTESTERS RESCUED BY LIFEBOAT

From Our Correspondent Kirkwall

Protesters against the Orkney seal cull are worrying coastguards.

In the space of 12 hours, the Kirkwall lifeboat was launched twice to rescue protesters of the Sea Shepherd conservation group were reported missing in their inflatable dinghies.

A first group of five was overdue, after being out in a force six gale. The missing dinghy was located on North Fara, and the lifeboat brought back two conservationists, one a woman, who were admitted to Kirkwall hospital suffering from exposure.

Seven protesters were arrested and detained in Kirkwall yesterday, when licensed hunters were trying to kill pups on North Fara.

The threat of a strike by up to 15,000 oil tanker drivers remained last night, despite an improvement in a pay offer from two of the biggest oil companies.

Shell United Kingdom increased its 6.7 per cent offer to 8 per cent yesterday. This would bring the earnings of top grade drivers to almost £200 a week.

Union negotiators rejected the offer, which they will refer to mass meetings.

The men's union, the Transport and General Workers' said that BP had made a similar improvement in the offer, but that the union was still seeking increases at least in line with the 11 per cent deal reached between Mobil and its 300 drivers and depot staff in May.

The Government is understood to have planned for the possible use of troops if the strike goes ahead from November 16.

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THE ALTERNATIVE FOR SMALL FISH IN BIG PONDS: TRY A SMALLER POND.

Williams & Glyn's is smaller than the other four main High Street banks, and this offers distinct advantages—particularly to people running small to medium-sized businesses.

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So, without the usual flannel and plethora of committees to get in the way, business discussions between customer and manager become much more easy, informal and straightforward. And more businesslike as a result.

That's why, when customers come to us for finance, they're always sure of a quick decision. And the Bank's response will always be constructive, too. Our managers know that people running smaller businesses don't have big accounts departments backing them up. They know that putting a case together for a loan isn't easy. So they're always ready to offer advice and to see if a proposition can be knocked into shape. They like to look for reasons why they can lend, not reasons why they can't. And that, most people will agree, is a very different approach to business borrowing.

People say all banks are alike—until they've been to Williams & Glyn's.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S
The Alternative Bank.

'Here's one good tip if you're putting up a case for a loan.'

SAYS BILL WAGSTAFF

'Only too often a sound case for a loan is delayed or loses out altogether purely because it has been inadequately prepared. Always make sure you give a manager all the information he needs. A useful acronym is RADAR. R for Reason—why you need the money. A for the Amount—make sure it's a realistic assessment. D for Duration—don't commit yourself to a repayment schedule you can't meet. A for Assets—what you can offer as security. And R for Repayment—you must be quite sure it won't put too much strain on your cash flow.'

'RADAR is just one of the many useful pieces of information you'll find in a booklet called *Putting Your Case To Your Bank Manager*, produced by our Business Information Service.'

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32 Soviet spies on Polaris watch evade Navy hunt

From Peter Heiney, Prestwick

As the Swedish authorities continued to toy with the Russian submarine near Karlskrona, the Royal Navy, acting as Whitehall's eyes and ears, went looking for 32 Soviet spies yesterday.

The spies were thought to be in a fishing boat somewhere between Northern Ireland and the Inner Hebrides. But by the time the Sea King helicopter flew 250 miles from Prestwick to hunt them, the spies, who were definitely seen outside British territorial waters off Malin Head on Saturday, had disappeared.

All the naval aviators found yesterday was three genuine fishing boats, a container ship and a ferry. The Fleet Air Arm believed that it was perfectly possible that the Russians knew the helicopter was scheduled to search for them with journalists and photographers on board.

Can the Kronometer, which is part of the Soviet Northern Fleet based in Murmansk, enable the Russians to pick and track boats of the Polaris squadron as they begin their 60-day patrols carrying the British nuclear deterrent? If so, a multi-billion pound investment is effectively down the drain.

Whitehall's Russia-watchers are convinced it cannot. A

Polaris commander, it seems, would know if a Soviet hunter killer submarine was onto him. No Polaris patrol has been detected since they began in 1969.

What the Kronometer can do is alert the Soviet hunter killers, lying more than 100 miles away somewhere off the Continental shelf, that a vessel has left. In the early 1970s the spy trawler off Malin Head sometimes made an attempt to run causing some nasty near-misses.

The Malin Head 32 dropped the practice when the Royal Navy deployed escort vessels to see them off. Polaris submarines make a point of sailing out of sight of the trawler before diving, and a number of diversionary tactics are employed, including the escort vessel making a lot of noise to stop any Russian submarines locking on to British vessels with their sonar.

In a few weeks, no doubt, the Malin Head 32 will quietly return to their station. November nights off Northern Ireland can be very bleak. The next time you are making somebody somebody happy with a long-distance telephone call, say something fruity or amusing to cheer them up.

Down's baby birth 'horrific' for mothers

A leading children's doctor told a jury yesterday of the horror, guilt, resentment and anger felt by some mothers when they gave birth to a baby suffering from Down's syndrome.

Dr Norman Bluett, aged 40, paediatric consultant at the North Devon Hospital at Barnstaple, said such mothers sometimes felt so angry that they tried to kill the baby themselves. He was giving evidence on the fifteenth day of the trial at Leicester Crown Court of Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician.

Dr Arthur, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughdon, Derbyshire, has denied the attempted murder of John Pearson, who suffered from Down's syndrome, at Derby City Hospital in July last year. A murder charge against him was withdrawn last week.

The prosecution has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed the baby the drug DF118 after he was rejected by his parents. It died three days after being born.

Dr Bluett, a father of four, told the court of a mother's emotions after giving birth to a Down's syndrome child. She would suffer a great sense of shock and horror, he said. Mothers were often "overwhelmed at the horror of what they had given birth to."

"There is guilt and a fair amount of anger at being put into this position. There is also, resentment, and many mothers blame the baby. Sometimes that crystallized into a feeling that the baby should die," Dr Bluett said.

The consultant had to make it clear to them that if they chose a course of non-treatment for their baby, they were acting on medical advice, so that they did not have the burden of the reason for the child not living.

Dr Bluett said he always elected initially for a course of non-treatment on such babies. It was a neutral course. "He said that Dr Arthur and the parents did not have to make the life of death decision because 'nature took its course'."

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, asked: "Do you think this baby was positively put to death, or allowed to die?"

Dr Bluett said: "It was allowed to die."

Mr Carman asked if Dr Arthur had strayed "beyond his proper province and duty?" He certainly did not, Dr Bluett replied.

The defence evidence was concluded and the trial was adjourned until today.



In harmony: Stephane Grappelli, the jazz violinist, and Julian Lloyd Webber, the cellist, who are to give a concert at the Festival Hall, London, on Thursday.

'Smouldering discontent' over public services

There was a "smouldering discontent" among consumers over public services, Mr Michael Shanks, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday. "For too many people, life involves banging their heads against the brick wall of bureaucracy," Mr Shanks said.

"Today's citizens are better educated than their predecessors and they expect and demand more say when decisions affecting their everyday lives are taken. Yet, rightly or wrongly, ordinary people believe they stand little chance of making their voice heard, that decisions affecting them are increasingly being taken without their being consulted and that the process by which these decisions are reached are shrouded in official secrecy."

Mr Shanks told a conference jointly sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: "Such a mood is dangerous at a time of growing unemployment and increasing bitterness."

Most people with a complaint took no action because they did not know where or how to complain. It was depressing that only a minority of aggrieved consumers complained and that most were still dissatisfied by the outcome of their complaint.

Mr Shanks said the nationalised industries should be set published performance targets.

CB breakers get the law behind them

By Kenneth Gosling

Britain reacted calmly yesterday to the introduction of legalized citizens' band radio which is available to all for a £10 licence.

Many people who have already been operating illegal sets on the AM frequency say they intend to go on doing so because they claim that the FM frequency authorized by the Home Office is too limited.

"There has been no huge demand for applications," the Post Office said after a dozen early risers had seen their applications processed at the all-night post office at Charing Cross. A similar situation was reported from Birmingham.

Scotland Yard said it had no intention of using citizens' band on any wavelength. "Our own communications network is perfectly adequate. But we will obviously be doing some monitoring as the use of CB increases."

Other emergency services also responded warily. The Department of Health and Social Security has asked ambulance headquarters to keep a close eye on the situation, and fire services are already concerned about the effect CB could have in emergencies.

The London Fire Brigade said: "We are obviously concerned. We have had a number of minor problems with it and our fear is that something may happen that will disrupt our radio communications at a major incident, which would be quite serious."

"It could be just a matter of time before something like that happens."

The London service has three channels in constant use, one covering the whole of the Greater London Council area south of the Thames from Greenwich to Richmond. CB, the brigade says, would only confuse matters.

The penalty for using illegal equipment or for using CB sets without a licence is £400 and/or three months' imprisonment and/or the confiscation of equipment.

10 YEARS' JAIL FOR ROBBER

Walter Toms, aged 23, unemployed, of Wood Avenue, Southgate, north London, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment yesterday after he admitted stealing more than £1,600 in three armed attacks with a masked gang.

In one robbery the sick wife of a newspaper was tied up with the flex of her electric blanket.

Toms attacked prison officers at Wood Green Crown Court as Judge Stabile, QC, passed sentence.

In 1980 there were 457 convictions and in the first half of this year, 239. Only one person who refused to pay a fine was imprisoned.

Illegal users of citizens' band say they will stay on the air. There are more than one million people said to be operating sets.

Mr Ian Leslie, chairman of the National Committee for Legalization of Citizens' Band Radio, which was largely instrumental in drafting the code of conduct issued by the Home Office, said the committee would continue to fight, with other European CB users, for "an appropriate and fully satisfactory specification" common to all EEC countries.

The first legal CB call to be made in Britain was claimed in London by Mr Al Gross, of Cleveland, Ohio, who founded CB in the United States in 1947 and successfully fought for its legalization there.

After buying a licence at the Charing Cross post office he used his call-sign, "CB'er number one" to speak to "Tasmanian Devil", another "breaker", or CB user, sitting in a car near by.

Thousands of imported CB sets have been held up at customs offices to see if they conform with Britain's unique transmission requirements (David Hewson writes). High Street stores, will hope to sell up to six million sets over the next three years, remained ecstatic about CB yesterday, although they are disappointed that they cannot find enough sets to sell.

Mr Alan Sugar, chairman of Amstrad, one of the main importers of the sets, said: "The shops are screaming for them at the moment. We will sell 70,000 sets before Christmas but we could sell 200,000."

Amstrad's chief competitor, Binatone, expects to have received 90,000 sets before Christmas, Mr Partap Lalvani, managing director of the company, said.

The boom is unlikely to help British radio manufacturers because most of the sets are imported.

BOY ACCUSED OF BABY'S MURDER

A boy aged 14 appeared in court yesterday accused of murdering a girl of 18 months. A girl aged 15 was accused of causing the baby grievous bodily harm with intent. Both were remanded by Sheffield Juvenile Court into the care of the local authority until November 11.

The baby, which was not identified, was admitted to an intensive care unit of Sheffield Northern General Hospital last Tuesday, but died three days later.

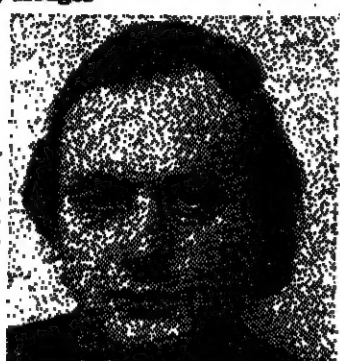
MIND chief resigns over unions clash

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Tony Smythe, the veteran civil liberties campaigner, has resigned suddenly as director of MIND, the mental health charity which he had built up into a hard-hitting pressure group over the past seven years.

His resignation arises from a difference of opinion over the policy the group should adopt to overcome its financial crisis. MIND is heading this year for a deficit of £100,000 and it is understood that Mr Smythe ran into trouble with the union ACTSS, the clerical section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The union, which represents about three-quarters of the 50 staff at MIND said it would stop work on the Mental Health Yearbook, a new publication which was losing money, unless its future was reviewed. Mr Smythe resigned for changes in the Mental Health Act.



Mr Tony Smythe: Giving up his pressure group

most valuable contribution was to establish a respected relationship with the media, she said, but he had also set up a legal unit, expanded the organization nationally and campaigned for changes in the Mental Health Act.

Mr Smythe's resignation is a blow for the organization and is leading to concern that he may be replaced by a less aggressive and more establishment-minded director.

Police deny corruption conspiracy

Eleven motorway police officers appeared in court yesterday charged with a corruption conspiracy.

The 10 men and one woman appearing at St Albans Crown Court, who are all members of Hertfordshire traffic section based on the M1 at Garston, have denied the charges.

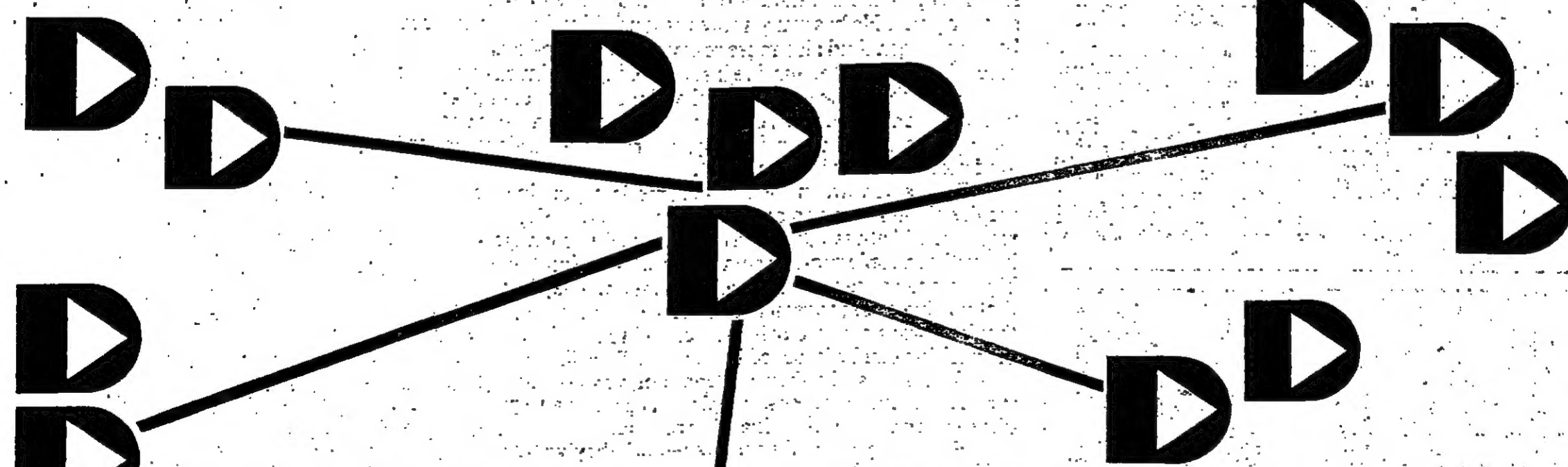
Before the court are Keith Dyke, of Byron Road, Watford; Mrs Domini Fray, of Cornaton Court, Eastbury Road, Orkney; Graham Hopkins, of Leveret Close, Leavesden; Robert Moffatt, of Waverley Road, Harpenden; John Sanderson, of Cranfield Drive, Garston; Roger Wormham, of Lemonfield Drive, Garston; Robert Sanders, of Luton Road, Harpenden, and Robert Pedder, of Hamden Way, Watford.

Derek Anderson, Barry Foster and Richard Ford have given police stations as their addresses.

ANGLERS' REPLAY. Boston Angling Association is to re-stage its annual championship because 174 anglers sat for five hours and caught only a 6oz eel.

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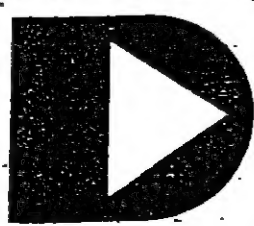
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DATAPOINT

COMPUTERS WITH A FUTURE.

Hospitals short of 1,163 senior doctors

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

More than 1,100 senior hospital doctor posts are unfilled despite repeated government declarations that the number of such jobs should be increased.

The Government has said that to ensure high standards of care, patients should be looked after predominantly by fully trained hospital consultants and that junior doctor posts should exist mainly for training.

But although many junior doctors are desperately seeking permanent consultant jobs, 1,163 consultant posts were vacant at the last count, out of a total of 13,000.

They are vacant partly because of economy measures by health authorities and partly because of lack of applicants for certain unpopular specialties, such as geriatrics and mental handicap.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that of the 1,163 vacancies, about 300 could be filled easily.

The spokesman added that about 470 of the empty posts would be temporarily filled by locum doctors, many of whom would be retired consultants or senior registrars.

The number of empty posts varies considerably from 130 empty posts in the north western region to 23 in the Wessex region and 20 in the south western region.

In those regions, mainly in the north of England, which are receiving extra money because they have traditionally been under-funded, there are fewer frozen posts than in the wealthier southern regions. The north western region, for example, has no frozen posts, compared with 25 in the south-west Thames region.

Competition for jobs in the grade just below that of hospital consultant is fierce, with 16 applications for every

senior registrar post in general medicine and obstetrics.

Career prospects for some junior hospital doctors are poor. There are about 900 senior registrars and registrars in general medicine, yet fewer than 30 consultants will retire each year for the next five years in those specialties.

Many doctors drop out of hospital medicine after the job of registrar because of the difficulty of getting senior registrar posts. Some of them are overseas doctors who return home but increasingly they are products of British medical schools.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, former Secretary of State for Social Services, said in July that the number of hospital consultants should be doubled in the next 15 years. His views were echoed by the Short Report on medical education published in September.

A faster growth rate for the consultant grade than for the junior grade has been department policy for at least 10 years but, in fact, the reverse has happened. The number of consultants has grown during that time by 28 per cent while the number of junior doctors, now standing at 26,000, has grown by 50 per cent.

The TUC health services committee last week decided that they would seek the views on the matter of Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for Social Services, because the TUC Congress this year called for all patients to be cared for by fully trained consultants.

A conflict of interests among senior and junior doctors makes agreement difficult.

Consultants do not want to see their grade of jobs increased at the expense of junior posts because they think that they have to do more of the work previously done by juniors.

Welsh choir find no disharmony in S Africa

Seventy members of a Welsh male voice choir flew home yesterday after a controversial tour of South Africa and sang the praises of the country and its apartheid system.

The Stuart Wearing Choir, made up of singers from all parts of Wales, all booked in the name of "Jones" to avoid being put on a United Nations cultural blacklist.

The singers said they had no regrets about going and felt that their presence did not lend support to the apartheid system.

One "Mr Jones" said: "We went to Soweto and the people there told us to tell the people back in Britain that they are happy and would not change the apartheid system. The blacks are not put down and they don't want a black leader or a black government."

Another "Mr Jones" said: "As far as we were concerned the propaganda put about in Britain about apartheid is all lies. The blacks are happy. We were told before we went that it was a police state but we did not see a policeman throughout our stay."

The choir performed 12 concerts in South Africa to mixed audiences, including one in Soweto where they appeared on stage with the Soweto choir.

The Welsh choir leader, Mr Arwyn Richards, said: "There is no way we were there supporting the apartheid system and as far as the blacklist is concerned we don't want to be on it."



The flaw in a prize teapot

What is the price of teapots coming to? Mrs Margaret Southcoat a solicitor's clerk, aged 46, from Hull, won a competition by Brooke Bond to guess the value of a Worcester teapot (Geraldine Norman writes). She estimated a price of £305 on this teapot

with the Spinning Maiden pattern. The prize was £1,000 plus the teapot. Yesterday she tried to sell it at Christie's but there was no single bid from the room and the teapot was bought in at £280 against the reserve. Christie's point out that when the

teapot was pictured on a tea packet the contestant could not see its condition. The teapot, as their catalogue states, has a "minute crack to spout, restoration to rim of cover". In good condition it might well be worth £305.

Lamont told of jobs plight in the North

By David Walker

The only growth industry in the North of England is the construction of new dole offices, leaders of the five county councils in the region said yesterday in London before a meeting to ask for extra public spending.

They released a report on the state of the region which advertised its high and growing unemployment, low level of investment, bad health, worsening prospects — and its attractiveness as a place to live and work before meeting Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry.

Sir Maurice Sutherland, leader of Cleveland County Council, said: "Whatever private investment or private capital can do, it will require a massive injection of public money to solve the problems of the northern region."

Cleveland, together with Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and the metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear, make up the North of England County Councils Association which published the report to complain about the lack of regional dimension in government policies.

The report claimed the North's need for new jobs was not matched by the regional grants programme run from London or Brussels via London.

Sir Maurice said the North suffered by comparison with Wales and Scotland from the lack of regional coordinating machinery for investment.

Extradition sought in kidnap case

A Dutchman, charged in connection with the alleged unlawful imprisonment of three Iranian diplomats in London, was charged yesterday with conspiracy at Marylebone yesterday day when the prosecution offered no evidence.

The court was told that, because of alleged offences in Belgium, the Belgian government had applied for an extradition warrant for Hendrikus Van Der Horst, alias Alphonsus Boeski, a cook, aged 39, staying at the Harewood Hotel, Marylebone, London.

No evidence would be offered on the understanding Mr Van Der Horst would be taken straight away to Bow Street Magistrates' Court for extradition proceedings.

Five men are on £100,000 bail accused of assaulting and imprisoning Mr Hassem Maghadam and two other Iranian diplomats who were negotiating a £20m arms deal for the Iranian government.

Ex-MP to head polytechnic

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr Gerald Fowler, a former Government minister and Privy Councillor, has been appointed director of the North East London Polytechnic to succeed Dr George Brosan.

Mr Fowler, who is 46 and is deputy director of Preston Polytechnic, will become acting director of the London polytechnic from January 1 as Dr Brosan is taking two terms' leave of absence before retirement.

Mr Fowler, who obtained a first class degree at Lincoln College, Oxford and lectured at Oxford and Lancaster Universities was Labour MP for The Wrekin from 1966 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1979. He was Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Technology, Minister of State in the Department of Education and Science, and Privy Councillor.

Top soap opera slips down ratings plughole

By Eileen Allan

Dallas has had its day and *Brideshead Revisited*, is fading. These are the conclusions to be drawn from the television ratings for the week ending October 25.

Despite cliff-hanging plots about the death of Kristen the arrest of J. R. and his plans for kidnapping his small son from Sue Ellen, the second episode of BBC's returning soap opera was only number eight in the BBC's Top Ten programmes.

Granada's *Brideshead Revisited*, in its second episode and regular hour-long Tuesday slot, did poorly, again not coming in the TV's Top Ten.

Another disappointment for

BBC 1 was the poor showing of its new serial about the invasion of Singapore, *Tenko*. Its opening episode only managed to reach number six in the BBC's Top Ten, although its opposition was one of ITV's traditionally lowest-rated programmes, *Thames' TV Eye*.

The *Borgias* on BBC 2 did better, although not high enough to make it number one in its own little league. That honour went to *Des O'Connor Tonight*, followed by a *Kick Up the Eighties*, with *The Borgeat* at number three in the BBC 2 lists (see *The Times* Information Service, back page).

MINISTER ATTACKS CND CLAIMS

By our Political Staff

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is feeding the British public with false information, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said yesterday. "It talks of an arms race as if the West were responsible. In the arms race of the last decade there has been only one runner, the Soviet Union."

Mr Blaker told the Oxford University Conservative Association that recent Western increases in arms spending was an attempt to restore the balance.

"CND claims that the cruise missile is a first-strike weapon. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nato's strategy is still entirely defensive."

Cruise was a subsonic missile that would take longer than a British Airways jet to reach the Soviet Union. "It is like an updated version of the 'doodlebug' of World War II."

DETENTION BLUNDER CONDEMNED

By George Clark

An Irishman was detained in custody for four weeks longer than necessary before his deportation, it is disclosed in a report published today, by Mr Cecil Clothier, QC, the Parliamentary Ombudsman.

Efforts made on behalf of the man, since awarded £500 compensation, were met with misunderstanding and confusion both from the immigration and nationality department of the Home Office and the prison service, the ombudsman states.

One possible cause of the delay was that a detention order had been sent under cover of a deportation instruction letter. A police report on the service of a detention order referred to it throughout as a deportation notice.

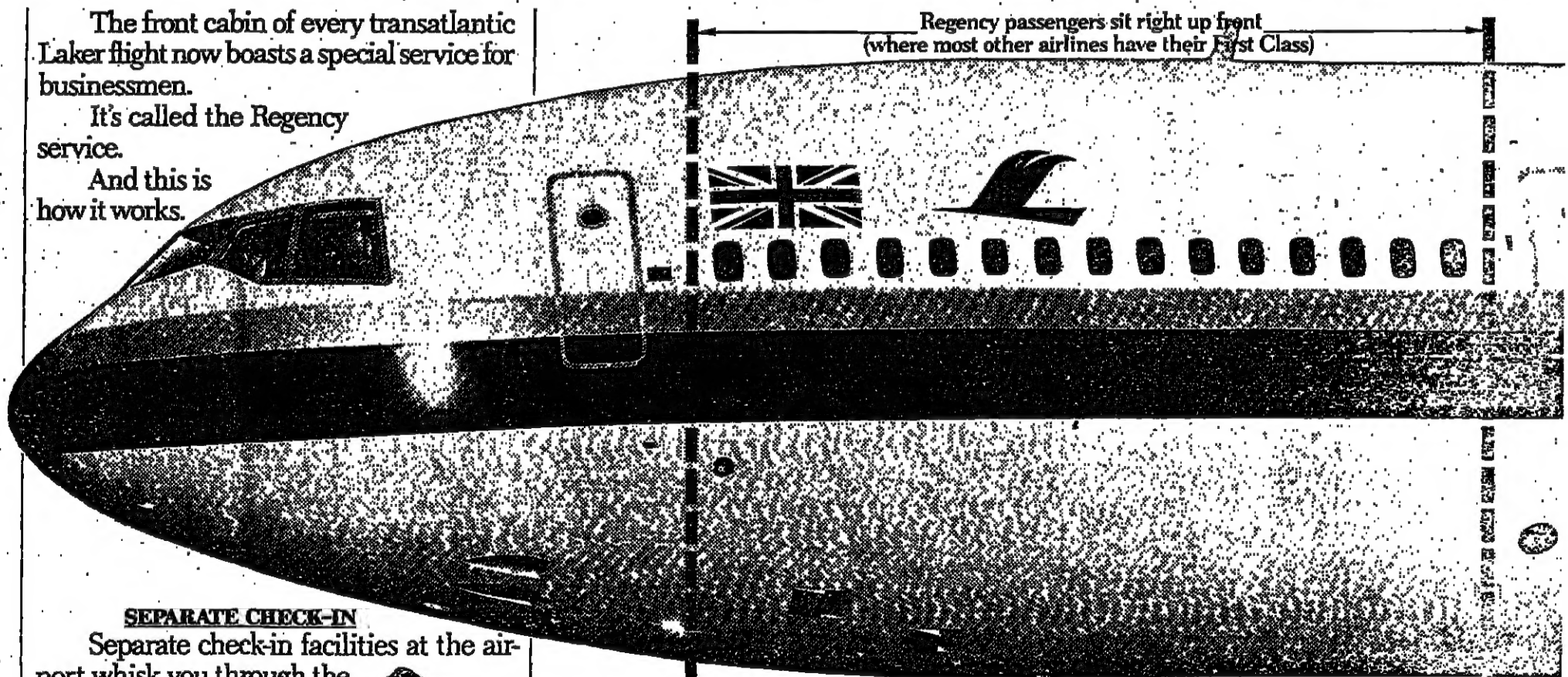
The ombudsman found that the Home Office, through inefficient handling of important correspondence, caused the man to be detained longer than necessary.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Hansard, Session 1980-81 (Stationary Office, £4.75).

Laker has a nose for business

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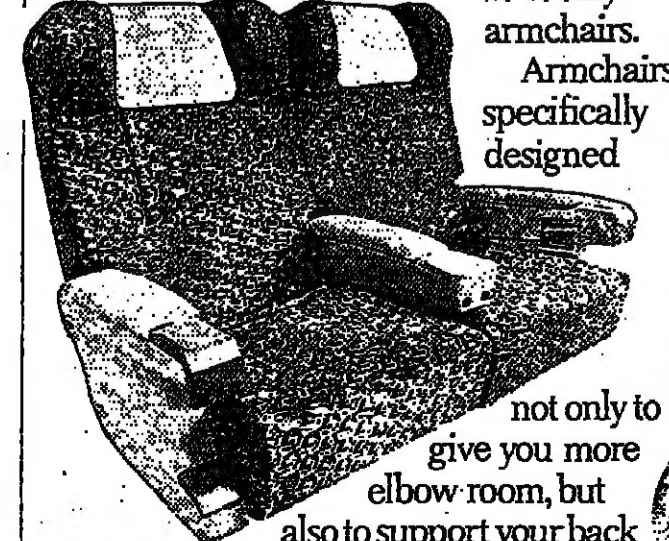
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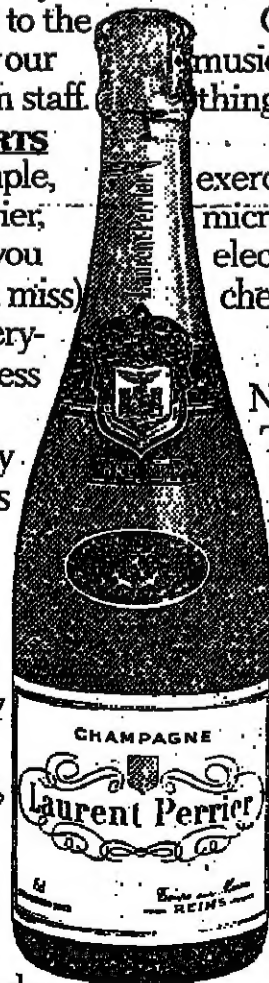
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Solidarity leader faces charges for criticizing state

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 2

On the eve of the meeting of the national commission of the Solidarity trade union's organization, remarks by one of its top leaders have prompted the authorities to start legal proceedings against him, just as the wave of strikes in Poland seemed to be ebbing.

The meeting at which a decision was to be taken on the proposal by the union's praesidium last week to limit the right of strike and introduce measures to stop wildcat strikes, is bound to encounter difficulties.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, head of Solidarity's branch in Szczecin who was the only serious challenger to Mr Lech Walesa for the leadership of the union at last month's congress, angered the authorities with remarks he made during a union meeting.

A legal inquiry has begun on grounds that he made defamatory remarks insulting to the nation and the state, if convicted he could be imprisoned for up to eight years.

Mr Jurczyk said, Parliament, the Government, and the Central Committee commanded no popular respect or trust and that an "ever larger number of people regard them as traitors" and servants of Moscow.

He is also reported to have said that the authorities were not interested in the lot of the people, but in their own interests and alleged that most people in top posts were being paid in kind.

In a conversation with foreign journalists Mr Jurczyk confirmed that he made this remark.

He also called the Soviet Union an artificial friend and predicted that soon there would be no party organizations left in Poland's factories. General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister and party leader, was "unable to control the party". All this was tape-recorded and relayed over national radio and television, having a few days earlier provoked a protest letter from 19 MPs.

In its appeal to stop strikes the union praesidium admitted that the situation was slipping out of its hands and that the union was threatened with disunity which might make it ineffective and reduce its achievements.

But the national commission, which represents all regional branches, may be less inclined to support the praesidium's proposals. Nevertheless, there is activity behind the scenes and a meeting between Mr Walesa and General Jaruzelski is in the offing, though not before all strikes end.

This is now a possibility. In Tarnobrzeg, where a strike has been on for 10 days, the union agreed to suspend it. In Zyrardow, where most important textile plants have been at a standstill for three weeks, there are also prospects of agreement being reached before the national commission meets.

The sign look promising in several other troubled areas as well. The Roman Catholic Church has sent representatives to assist in the talks.

□ About 100,000 strikers returned to work in Tarnobrzeg. Solidarity announced that other strikes were being settled or progress was being made in ending them. "It seems that this present difficult situation is nearing an end," Mr Marek Brunne, a spokesman, said at Solidarity's headquarters in Gdansk.

He said the union expected a general strike in the western region of Zielona Gora to end tomorrow.—Reuter.

Heath urges drive for arms curbs

By Tony Samstag

Mr Edward Heath, the former prime minister, yesterday called for a "genuine and determined attempt" to reach agreement on arms limitation with the Soviet Union, if only because East-West relations had as much bearing on the success of the dialogue between North and South.

Taking a small sideways step away from his relatively uncontroversial role as leader of the British contingent in the dialogue between the North and South, he gingerly tested the more turbulent waters of East-West relations.

Speaking at Reading University, he said that the four points of the geopolitical compass "are inextricably bound together and we must look at them as one".

The Soviet Union, opportunism apart, had no "blue print" as such for world domination, and, indeed, was keen to turn scarce resources from armaments to such urgent matters as agriculture, in which, as shown by the recent offer by the United States to sell 15 million tons of grain to the Russians, that country was far more dependent on the West than were the Chinese.

"I now believe that Mr Brezhnev himself wants to do business with Mr Reagan," Mr Heath said. The time was ripe, therefore, for a further determined attempt to reach agreement on arms limitation, and to divert at least some of the resources saved to development.

He said, though, that he had not seen this in Washington or in the present administration.

The implied criticism, gentle though it was, suggested that Mr Heath might be considering widening his field of operations from economics to foreign affairs in his self-appointed role as Mrs Thatcher's personal gadfly.

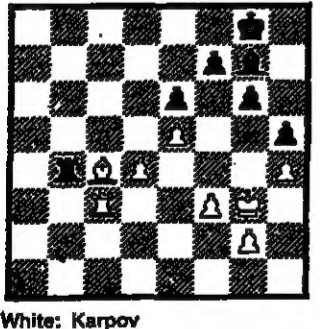
ANOTHER CHESS DRAW PREDICTED

Marano, Nov 2.—The twelfth game of the world chess championship between Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, the titleholder, and Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet exile, was adjourned when Korchnoi sealed his forty first move tonight with a draw predicted.

Karpov, who is two games from victory, varied his opening with White.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 1 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 2 P-K3 | K-K5 |
| 3 P-K3 | K-K5 |
| 4 K-K3 | K-K5 |
| 5 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 6 P-K3 | K-K5 |
| 7 P-K3 | K-K5 |
| 8 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 9 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 10 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 11 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 12 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 13 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 14 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 15 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 16 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
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| 34 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 35 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 36 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 37 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 38 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 39 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 40 P-Q4 | K-K5 |
| 41 P-Q4 | K-K5 |

Black: Korchnoi (to move)



White: Karpov



Frankfurt police attack airport protesters

Injured demonstrators flee tear gas as police charge crowds protesting at the clearing of an environmentalists' village in the path of the planned third runway for Frankfurt airport (Patricia Clough writes).

The police attacked unexpectedly early yesterday, forcing their way through the deep trenches and barricades in the woods around the village and surprising the hundred inhabitants in their sleep. Immediately a prearranged alarm went out. Local church bells rang and supporters were summoned by telephone to travel to the village's aid.

Police sealed off all roads leading to the area and while the first trees were felled—three million are due to be sacrificed for the runway—thousands of protesters flocked through woods to the village. Witnesses said the police charged six times, firing tear gas into the

crowd and hitting protesters with truncheons. A press photographer was beaten by several policemen and Red Cross doctors were hit while trying to treat his injuries. Journalists were prevented from reaching the area and the number of injured is unknown.

Reagan warns Husain of 'hateful' forces

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 2

King Hussein of Jordan arrived at the White House today at the start of a two-day state visit amid clear indications that the United States is trying to expand the Middle East peace process to include moderate Arab states such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

He and Queen Noor arrived to full ceremonial honours and shortly after began a round of talks with President Reagan. It was the first meeting between the two leaders.

Tomorrow he will have another meeting with the President and will also have talks with other top Administration officials, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, with whom he will discuss Jordan's defence requirements.

In his opening remarks President Reagan said the security of Jordan was of critical importance to the United States and urged King Hussein to be wary of hateful external forces who seek to divide the Middle East.

This was taken as a reference to the Soviet Union, to which the King has said he will turn if the United States were not prepared to supply him with the weapons he is seeking. King Hussein particularly wants to acquire surface-to-air missiles to bolster Jordan's defences. Israel has let it be known that it is as opposed to the supply of sophisticated weaponry to Jordan as it is to the controversial sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft and other defence equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The main focus of the talks between the King and President Reagan will be the attempts by the United States to end the Jordanian civil war and to bring the Middle East peace process. The inclusion of Jordan is considered vital as it not only shares a long common border with Israel but also has a large number of Palestinians.

Carrington urges PLO dialogue

By Our Foreign Staff

Europe fears that the Camp David approach to security for Israel and the rest of the Middle East "is not and will not be sufficient". Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said last night before flying to Saudi Arabia today.

The long-term objective for the Palestinians must be self-determination, he told the Conservative Friends of Israel in London.

"I make no apology for my firm belief that no good will come of pretending that the PLO can be ignored or that they do not have a very wide measure of support among the Palestinians", he said.

"We must talk to the PLO to convince them of the need to accept Israel's right to live in peace and security as fundamental to the search for a peace settlement," he said. Otherwise Israel could not realistically be expected to talk to the PLO.

"The European Ten believe that peace, lasting peace, will only be possible in the Middle East if there is a measure of justice for all parties. This must include justice for the Palestinian people, not simply in physical and humanitarian terms, but in political terms, too."

Lord Carrington has been mandated as current President of the EEC Council of Ministers to talk to Crown Prince Fahd about the eight-point peace plan which the prince announced in August.

The main purpose of Lord Carrington's trip this week is to find out how the Saudis intend to follow up their plan, and in particular whether it can be made the basis for a broader Arab peace initiative after the Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco later this month.

In an interview with Arab journalists in London yesterday, Lord Carrington described the plan as "a very important statement" which seemed compatible with the Venice Declaration on the Middle East adopted by the leaders of the European Community last year.

He emphasized the seventh point, which says that "all states in the region should be able to live in peace". Lord Carrington said that this was a "very important" statement.

It was, he said, "quite clear" that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, should disregard this and appeal to President Reagan to repudiate the eight points. He, himself, did not agree completely with all eight points, but he felt they were "surely a possible basis for negotiation".

Nervous peace returns Beirut militias obey ceasefire order

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 2

It all seemed a little too good to be true. Just outside the Times apartment on the Beirut seafloor, a battered Mercedes taxi cruised by with a loudspeaker taped to the roof. "The Arab Deterrent Force," screamed a disembodied voice, "is supervising the new peace plan."

In the back of the car, a Lebanese police captain took the microphone from his lips and sipped Arab coffee from a small, painted china cup.

For the umpteenth time—there have, after all, been more than 100 recorded ceasefires in this city over the past five years—peace was officially returning to Beirut.

It was perhaps a little uncharitable to note that the taxi driver had concealed his registration plate with cardboard to prevent his subsequent identification, and possible assassination, by those who might be less helpful towards the authorities.

Besides, almost all West Beirut's 16 militias were ostensibly obeying the Syrian Army's instruction to pull their gunmen out of town.

Some 200 yards up the Corniche, the followers of Mr Walid Jumblatt, the feudal socialist ideologue from the Chouf mountains, put their rifles away and donned civilian clothes, leaving only a giant coloured portrait of Mr Jumblatt's assassinated father on a block of unfinished high-rise flats to remind the world of their existence.

Half a mile further on, the pink-uniformed militiamen of the Syrian-controlled Arab Knights clambered noisily onto the roof of a bus and waved off into the sunset. Or so it appeared.

It was somewhat disconcerting to find the same raspberry-coloured gallants setting up

Shuttle is ahead of launch schedule

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 2

Preparations for Wednesday's first ever second flight of a United States space craft have been proceeding so well here that several pre-launch operations have been brought forward.

As the tanned and confident astronaut, Col Joe Engle and Capt Richard Truly, flew into base Mr Deke Slayton, manager of orbital flight tests for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (Nasa), said that everything was expected to proceed as planned.

With 45 hours to go the only concern was the weather. Today the wind was gusting near the edge of the limits for a launch but the forecast for Wednesday is good.

In some ways, this flight is more significant than the inaugural two-day orbit in a space craft has been used twice. The second of four test flights, it will last for five days.

Columbia is carrying an extensive payload of experiments in its 65,000-lb-capacity cargo bay and on the second day the crucial Canadian-built robot arm, which in future will launch and retrieve instrument packages, will be tested.

On the first flight the sonic boom from lift-off damaged some of the shuttle's skin. This time a water tank on the launch pad is to be filled, to depress the effects of the boom. The shuttle's launch inclination has been changed slightly to give increased lift-off. For the astronauts, both entering true space for the first time, the crucial period will be the two minutes and 30 seconds before the two solid rocket boosters separate from the main stack.

Technically, if things go really wrong the astronauts can eject from the launch pad but Mr Slayton said he would not like to try it.

"With this machine you've got a problem until you get rid of the solids—you've got a major catastrophe. Even so, if ejection was the only option we'd give it a whirl."

Goukouni says Libya will quit

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 2

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad declared on French radio yesterday that he was convinced that Colonel Gaddafi of Libya would keep his word and withdraw troops, arms and 10,000 from Chad. Contrary to reports in Paris last week, he said that the decision by France to send military supplies to Chad was not linked in any way to his demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Libyans.

The President said that he expected Libyan troops to leave the country by the end of the year. He refused to comment on the statement by Mr Ayl Ahmed Agabach, his pro-Libyan foreign minister, that he was against their withdrawal for the time being.

Chad is a key item on the agenda of the Franco-African conference, attended by 29 African countries, which began here today. General Eyadema, the President of Togo, declared a *tabula rasa* on the subject, saying that the conference should provide the African countries with an opportunity to harmonize their standpoints on Chad, and so take stock of progress in setting up a pan-African peace-keeping force for which President Mitterrand issued an urgent appeal at Cancun, Mexico.

□ Nijamena.—Mr Ayl Ahmed Agabach said yesterday that he was firmly opposed to President Goukouni's call for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad by the end of the year. There were insufficient guarantees to maintain security on all Chad territory to permit the Libyans to leave, Mr Ayl said. (AFP news.)

The seeds of civil war still existed, he said. "The internal situation is more fragile than we generally acknowledge."

Ugandan leader freed

Kampala, Nov 2.—Mr Jabell Baidadi Sali, secretary-general of the opposition Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), said today that no conditions were attached to his sudden release on Friday after nine months in jail.

"I have been released without preconditions," he said at his home near here. "I am in good health... I am happy."

Mr Sali, aged 44, was arrested with several other UPM officials on February 10

following a strike at government installations. Most of the other officials have since been released.

He said he had no idea that he was going to be freed until a prison guard ordered him to gather his belongings and then drove him home.

Mr Sali is a former Cabinet Minister in post-Idi Amin governments until President Milton Obote was elected in December, said he planned to return to work in his bookshop.—AFP.

Protests in West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 2

The sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Balfour declaration was met with widespread disturbances throughout the occupied West Bank today. The extent of the protests was greater than in recent years because they were combined with demonstrations against the new Israeli separation of civilian and military powers in the area.

At Bir Zeit, the largest university in the occupied region, students were driven back on to the campus by Israeli troops using tear gas after cars had been stoned, road blocks erected and piles of tyres set alight. Violent demonstrations by young Palestinians were also reported in the towns of Nablus, Bethlehem and Ramallah.

Law Report November 3 1981 Divisional Court

Federation rules binding on section

Regina v The Certification Officer, Ex parte The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Engineering Section and Others.

Before Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered November 2]

The rules of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) were held to be binding on the engineering section of that union, and since those rules were inconsistent with the terms of a proposed instrument of transfer whereby the foundry section and the construction section proposed to transfer their engagements to the engineering section, the certification officer had reached a correct decision in withholding his approval of the transfer.

Mr Justice McNeill, sitting as a Divisional Court, dismissed an application by the engineering, foundry and construction sections of the AUEW for judicial review of a decision made by the certification officer refusing to give his approval to a proposed transfer.

MR JUSTICE MCNEILL said that the certification officer's decision which was challenged by the engineering, foundry and construction sections of the AUEW was supported by the rules of the engineering section and the rules of the foundry and construction sections (TASS) of the union. The four sections of the AUEW were independent trade unions, although each gave up a measure of independence in 1971 when they entered into what became a federation, of which each was a section.

From 1971, they contemplated a single union for the engineering, foundry and construction sections, and the engineering, foundry and construction sections proposed to transfer their engagements to the engineering section. The certification officer had reached a correct decision in withholding his approval of the transfer.

Before the certification officer could approve the proposal, he had to satisfy himself that the rules of the engineering section were in no way inconsistent with the terms of the instrument of transfer. In his view, the rules of the federation were incorporated

in the rules of the engineering section. The AUEW was a combination of the four constituent unions: there had to be reciprocity between the AUEW and each section and the rules of each were for the harmonious working of the federation.

On a proper construction of the rules, the rules of the sections were expressly made rules of the AUEW and the rules of the AUEW were part of and incorporated in the rules of the sections.

The purpose of the amalgamation was to create a federation of four unions as a fifth union. The four constituent sections had reciprocal rights and responsibilities, including the right to withhold consent to a fundamental reconstruction of the federation.

As a matter of contract, each individual member had a contract only with his section and his membership with the federation was derivative only. If it were not for the incorporation of the AUEW rules in the sectional rules, no member could enforce performance of the obligations to him of the federation.

Any member should be entitled to require the AUEW to perform its duties in accordance with its own rules. Similarly the sections were bound by the AUEW rules: they subscribed to them and they not only agreed to bind themselves to the constitutional

structure but also to pass on to their members as implied parts of their own sectional rules the advantages and rights of the federation.

The proposed alteration of the federation from one of four sections to one of two sections was fundamentally inconsistent with the rules of the federation. Each member was entitled to assume that AUEW as constituted of its four constituent members would continue unless its constitution was varied in accordance with its rules and these provided for the consent of each section to any amendment.

In his Lordship's view, the certification officer was right in regarding the AUEW rules as part of and incorporated in the rules of the engineering section and in finding inconsistencies between those rules and the instrument submitted to him for his approval.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson and Partners for the engineering and foundry sections, Robin Thompson and Partners for the construction section, and the Secretary, Solicitors: Seifert, Sedley & Co.

In the House of Lords case in *The Times* on October 30, property referred to as *Buttes Gas and Oil Company v Hammer and Others*, Same (No 3), the name of Mr R. Y. Jennings, QC, was omitted from the list of counsel for Buttes.

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Wellbeing Borough Council, Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Rannymede Borough Council.

Before Mr Justice Skinner

[Judgment delivered October 28]

Where a clearance area has been declared by a council and a compulsory purchase order has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for the Environment, if he refuses to approve the order, then that clearance area ceases to exist.

Mr Justice Skinner, sitting as a Divisional Court, refused to grant declarations sought by Wellbeing Borough Council, Rannymede Borough Council, Northamptonshire, and Rannymede Borough Council, Surrey, in consolidated appeals that clearance areas declared by each of them under the provision of section 42 of the Housing Act 1957 still existed and that they were still under a duty to purchase the land and clear it as provided by section 43(1).

Mr Harry Sales for the applicants borough councils, Mr Martin Reynolds for Mr Felix Macdonald, one of the house-holders in the clearance area.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER, in a reserved judgment, said that in both cases after a clearance area was declared by the borough a compulsory order for purchase of

land in the clearance area was submitted for approval.

In both cases after a public inquiry, the secretary of state refused to confirm the orders.

The question arose as to the status of the clearance areas. The application for leave to apply for an order of certiorari was refused, the view being that the secretary of state plainly had the power to make the order he did but it remained to be determined whether the declaration could properly be made.

After each decision was received, the council concerned wrote to the secretary of state and asked his view as to the effect of the refusal to confirm the compulsory purchase order on the clearance area.

Wellbeing Borough's reply was that as the secretary of state was not directly concerned in the declaration of clearance areas it was for the council to determine the future of that area in the light of his decision on the compulsory purchase order. It might be that the council might decide to rescind the clearance area resolution.

The secretary of state, in reply to Rannymede, said that he was expressly empowered by schedule 3 paragraph 4(3) of the Housing Act 1957 to decide that some

clearance area land should not have been included with a compulsory purchase order and he could not therefore be constrained from deciding that all of the land in a clearance area should not have been included if he decided on the evidence that that was the case. Consequently as a result of not confirming the order he was of the opinion that the clearance area ceased to exist at the time of his decision.

Counsel for the applicants submitted that such a conclusion might produce anomalous consequences if the clearance areas no longer existed. Such arguments were not relevant if there were clear words in the statute which dealt with the situation.

Counsel on behalf of the Secretary of State submitted that each word appeared in paragraph 4(3) of the third schedule of the Act of 1957: "If the minister is of the opinion that land included in a clearance area should not have been included, he shall in confirming an order made under section 43 of this Act modify it so as to exclude that land for all purposes from the clearance area, but if in any such case he is of the opinion that the land may properly be purchased by the authority under subsection (2) of that section, he shall further authorise the local authority to purchase that land under that

subsection and not as being land comprised in a clearance area. It was conceded that the paragraph did not expressly provide that if the whole compulsory purchase order was quashed all the land was excluded from the clearance area but it was submitted that the result had to follow by irresistible inference.

Any other interpretation would leave the local authority with land declared a clearance area with the consequent obligations but without the power to purchase.

In his Lordship's judgment, the words of paragraph 4(3) led irresistibly to the conclusion contended for on behalf of the secretary of state. It would be a strange result if when 90 per cent of the land was excluded from a compulsory purchase order it was excluded for all purposes from the clearance area, while the 10 per cent which remained was still included in the clearance area.

In his Lordship's judgment, in paragraph 4(3) the words "he shall in confirming an order made under section 43 of this Act modify it so as to exclude that land for all purposes from the clearance area, but if in any such case he is of the opinion that the land may properly be purchased by the authority under subsection (2) of that section, he shall further authorise the local authority to purchase that land under that



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Bourguiba party heading for landslide victory

From Geoffrey Morrison, Tunis, Nov 2

Early results in Tunisia's first multi-party elections for 22 years indicated that the National Front, an alliance between the ruling Destourian Socialist Party and the trade union leadership, was heading for an overwhelming victory.

With results from four of the 23 constituencies declared, the Ministry of the Interior said the National Front had won all 18 seats.

The elections are for the 136 members of the Chamber of Deputies and do not put at risk the position of President Habib Bourguiba, who is President for life.

Even before the polls closed last night the three opposition groups fighting the elections — the Tunisian Communist Party, the Movement of Social Democrats (MDS) and the Popular Unity Movement (MUP) — accused the Government of cheating.

At a joint press conference, the three organizations accused Government officials of illegal conduct. Opposition observers at polling stations had been prevented from carrying out their tasks.

Supporters had been intimidated and some had been prevented from voting, they said.

Mr Ahmed Mestiri, the Social Democratic leader, said that two of his movement's candidates had been arrested.

Earlier in the campaign the Social Democrats halted their public meetings because of alleged intimidation by what they said were Government-paid thugs.

Mr Mestiri also produced a document he said was an internal Government circular which explained methods to be used by local officials to fix the election in the National Front's favour.

Despite these allegations — and the opposition groups have not ruled out the possibility of challenging the results in the courts — the most striking result of Tunisia's first step towards pluralism is that even opposition spokesmen say the exercise has been worthwhile.

An MDS spokesman said that despite everything that had happened the election campaign had been "a positive step".

While Mr Muhammad Meali, the Prime Minister, and much of his Government appeared sincere in their efforts to liberalize the regime, by increasing press freedom and giving Opposition spokesmen time on the state-run radio and television, there were other strong forces in the regime that were resisting it.

The opposition's feeling that these elections, however imperfectly organized and supervised, are a positive step from which it will be extremely difficult to turn back, is shared by some in Government circles.

Mr Beji Said Essebsi, the Foreign Minister, who in the early seventies fell out with the regime because of his liberal views, said at the weekend that if Tunisia's democratic steps were compared with the situation in countries which had experienced democracy for centuries, these steps "may appear puerile". But "after November 1 we will no longer be what we were before".

Envoy-designate said to have quit

Los Angeles: Dr Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Tunisia's Ambassador-designate to Britain, sent his resignation yesterday to President Bourguiba in protest at the President's "detrimental and megalomaniac" rule CAP reports.

Mr Hamzaoui, who is on holiday in Los Angeles with his American-born wife Mary, said in a press release that "the aged and ailing Bourguiba has fallen completely under the influence of his second wife who is usurping the real power in Tunisia".

An official at the Tunisian Ambassador's residence in Washington, who declined to be identified, confirmed that Mr Hamzaoui was Ambassador-designate to Britain.

Voters face list of 816 in Belgian elections

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov

People in the Brussels area will face one of the most complicated voting papers yet seen when they go to the polls in Belgium's general election on November 8. They will have a choice of 816 candidates on a voting slip which will have to be about the size of a broadsheet newspaper page to accommodate all the names.

As a result of the fragmentation that has characterized Belgian politics in recent years, there are 24 lists of candidates standing for the 34 seats in the capital. This is a symptom of Belgium's malaise, the jealousy between the prosperous Flemish north-west and the declining French-speaking south-east.

Every main political party has a Flemish and a French branch and as often as not they do not even talk in a common language to each other. This applies to the Socialist movement as much as to the Social Christians, whose uncomfortable coalition formed the basis of the last government.

The one constant in Belgian politics is the monolithic Flemish Christian Social Party (CVP), which has formed part of every coalition since the war as well as forming on its own the only one-party post-war government in 1950.

Frustration with the CVP is so great that there has been talk of an alliance of all the other parties to deny it power next time. But it seems inevitable that the CVP will be in the next government.

Voting is compulsory in Belgium and free transport is provided, so the turn-out will be high.

There will be two new things about the election: 18-year-olds, who form 8 per cent of the population, will be able to vote for the first time and constitutional changes, agreed on last year, come into force, giving greater powers to the regions.

The unknown factor is how far these changes will go towards satisfying the demands of the more militant regionalists and so help the Government to concentrate on solving the economic crisis.

In a recent interview Mr Mark Eyskens, the caretaker Prime Minister, said that next year Belgium would reach the ceiling on loans from foreign banks. Solving an economic crisis of that size will not be facilitated if the Government spends its time arguing — as it has — about what languages should be taught in individual school classes.

DOMINICI PLEA

Marselles. The family of the late Gaston Dominici who was found guilty in 1954 of murdering Sir Jack Drummond and his wife and daughter at a camp site in the south of France, have asked for the case to be re-opened on the ground that two workmen mentioned by a witness, might have been the murderers.

Secretary defends Spanish King

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 2

General Sabino Fernandez Campo, Secretary of the Royal Household, today defended King Juan Carlos from an extreme right-wing whisper campaign about the King's alleged actions during the night of the attempted military coup last February. He said the King had never hesitated over his course of action.

"From the beginning of the evening when these things happened," General Fernandez Campo said in a radio interview, referring to the seizure of Parliament by paramilitary civil guards led by Colonel Antonio Tejero, the decision was already fully taken by him who had to take it. His Majesty the King.

The significance of the remarks of the King's secretary, speaking for the first time publicly of the attempt, was that on February 23, lies not so much in what he says but

that he should now judge it necessary to speak.

With the trial of the alleged coup plotters still apparently far away and no date set, a whisper campaign accompanied by pamphlets circulating in the barracks has restarted with the ultras still trying to implicate the King even alleging that he knew beforehand of the coup.

In the face of this some constitutionally-minded serving officers are worried about what they fear is the marked lack of firmness by the Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to take on the ultras.

Following powerful leading articles in two of Madrid's dailies, *El Pais* and *Diario 16*, the Cabinet has now decided to file appeals against the verdicts in two courts martial here last week against Army officers both of which had ominous political overtones.

The leading article in *El*

Pais challenged the Government to abandon its "ostrich like strategy" which only incited extreme right-wing forces favouring a coup to greater boldness.

The first court martial involved Captain Juan Milans del Bosch who received a sentence of one month and one day for calling the King a "pig".

The cavalry officer son of General Jaime Milans del Bosch, one of the three generals charged with military rebellion for his part in the February coup attempt, was overheard by an Army intelligence officer.

The same court, however, sentenced Colonel Alvaro Graciano to two months and one day for having written a letter to the editor of *Diario 16* in which he denounced the existence of extreme right-wing elements in the armed forces. It was subsequently published.

At the court martial the cavalry captain was the centre of attention by well known extreme right-wingers who mingled with his family, while the colonel with 38 years' service was treated to an icy silence.

The verdicts against which the Government has appealed suggest, it is considered here, for a satisfactory trial of those accused of plotting the February coup, above all for upholding those democratic and constitutional values represented first and foremost by King Juan Carlos, who is also the commander-in-chief of Spain's armed forces.

Señor Calvo Sotelo spent the weekend watching the joint United States-Spanish amphibious manoeuvres in Andalusia, but neither he nor the Defence Minister made any public reference to the courts martial.



Dr Anna Freud, 86-year-old psychoanalyst and daughter of Sigmund Freud, is presented with an honorary doctorate at the West German Embassy in London, by Professor Helfried Moosbrugger (left) of Frankfurt University. With them are Professor S. Preiser and Professor Herman Angeler, both of Frankfurt, Dr Juergen Ruffus, the Ambassador, and Herr Helmut Kindler, publisher of her scientific works.

Spadolini puts his troubles to the nation

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 2

Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, left the Quirinale Palace today with at least the comfort of full support from President Pertini.

That means a lot for the head of a coalition belonging to the smallest of the five parties, who is also the first non-Christian Democrat to lead a government since the end of the war.

Yesterday Signor Spadolini took the opportunity of the day dedicated to the armed forces to make an appeal to the country to face what he called an invisible war on four fronts: the economy, terrorism, public morality and the international situation. The war was being fought against armies which had no flags or uniforms, he said.

This speech is widely interpreted today as an appeal to public opinion over the heads of some of his troublesome allies at a moment undoubt-

edly serious for the country. "The appeal", as one newspaper called it, "to the people against the barons".

The speeches expressed yesterday followed a televised address on Saturday night to the nation in which he sought, among other aims, to explain a rise in the price of petrol, which makes Italian petrol the most expensive in Europe, and to convince his allies that he needs their full support.

His alarm was shared by Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Central Bank, who pointed out in a speech at Bologna that productivity this year marked a zero growth in Europe, and to convince his allies that he needs their full support.

If Signor Spadolini did not have troubles enough, he must feel weakened by the constant talk of political changes. This is accompanied

by an attempt on the part of some of his allies to reach a form of political alliance intended to keep a coalition together until the end of this parliament.

These discussions are punctuated with renewed promises of support for the present Government and the present Prime Minister, but such guarantees are taken to be more formal than real in significance.

President Pertini has privately made clear to the coalition partners that if they want a pact of cooperation for the rest of this parliament's life they must see it in terms of increasing their support for the Government, and not as an idea which required as a prelude the fall of Signor Spadolini and the formation of yet another government.

The President has also indicated that if Signor Spadolini's partners — he has Socialists, Social Democrats

and Liberals in his coalition as well as his own republican Party and the Christian Democrats — bring him down, the prime ministership would revert to a Christian Democrat.

That is some indication of where President Pertini feels the worst danger is.

To do justice to Signor Spadolini's political allies, there is more than one point of principle involved. The Prime Minister feels that the country should be governed by the Government: the party secretaries on the other hand have made clear to him that they must have an important say in providing political directives.

At the time of the formation of his Government in July he had to accept the wishes of the parties in imposing members of his Government on him instead of allowing him the free hand which the constitution requires.

Prisoners of conscience



South Africa Zwelakhe Sisulu

By Caroline Moorehead

Zwelakhe Sisulu, a 31-year-old journalist, has been held incommunicado, without charge, since June 20 when he was arrested in the early hours of the morning at his Soweto home by security police.

No reasons have been given for his arrest. Under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, under which he can be held indefinitely, the security police are not obliged to give information about a detainee, confirm a detention or disclose where he is being held.

Mr Sisulu has had trouble with the police before. In December, 1980 when he was national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, a trade union representing black journalists and reporters, he was restricted under a three-year banning order imposed, with no reason given, by the Minister of Justice.

The banning placed him under immediate house arrest at night and throughout most of the weekend. He was forbidden to receive visitors at home other than his mother, father-in-law and a doctor.

His father, Walter Sisulu, a leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Under the banning order, Zwelakhe Sisulu was not only forbidden contact with other banned people, but subjected to other forms of restriction on expression, association and freedom of movement. He cannot, for instance, prepare material for publication so his work as a journalist has stopped.

He is not the only journalist in detention. Three days before his arrest, Thabo Mawai, another leading black journalist, was picked up by the police. He too is being held incommunicado.

TELEPHONE LINK FROM SPACE

Moscow, Nov 2 — President Brezhnev today inaugurated a new radio telephone link with India which beams conversations into the upper atmosphere (Michael Binyon writes). It converts speech into a signal which scatters miles above the earth. Some of it is caught by a receiving aerial which reverses the process and reproduces the telephone conversation. President Brezhnev described the "troposcatter" as a milestone in Indo-Soviet cooperation.

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CDU solidarity threatened by the party youth

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 2

Christian Democrat leaders gathered in Hamburg today in some trepidation that their official strategy for attaining power will be torpedoed by their own restless young.

The annual party congress, whose plenary sessions open tomorrow, has been largely dedicated this year to discussions with young people in an attempt to attract younger voters.

Behind it is the realization that the conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU) is in danger of turning into a party of the old and middle-aged. In last year's elections only 25 per cent of the under-thirties voted CDU although it won nearly 45 per cent of the national vote.

But there are signs that the party may end up having the same kind of trouble from its young as the ruling Social Democrats whose place the CDU hopes to take in the 1984 elections.

Herr Helmut Kohl, the party chairman, has insisted on stifling any internal discussion or controversy in the party. He believes that the opposition should keep quiet and appear united while the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition tears itself apart and power, he hopes, will eventually drop into their laps.

But this strategy is being increasingly challenged not only by the Junge Union, its youth organization, but no less a person than Herr Heiner Geissler, the party manager. To the intense annoyance of Herr Kohl, he has publicly argued that the party can interest young people only if it is seen to be discussing the problems of the country today.

Behind this dispute is a big leadership problem. Not only the younger and more liberal elements in the CDU but also many of its top leaders are deeply dissatisfied with Herr Kohl. The coalition is visibly crumbling, yet he is failing to present the CDU as a dynamic

and inspiring alternative, ready to take over at any moment.

Herr Kohl's position is not in dispute at present; everyone is agreed that a leadership struggle during the next year or so would be extremely damaging.

But the CDU will be watching very carefully the reaction of the congress to speeches of Herr Kohl and Herr Geissler, and there may be even some pointers towards a possible successor. For although the main CDU leaders are secretly agreed that Herr Kohl is not the right man, they are divided over who could take his place. At present, the strongest potential candidate appears to be Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein.

The party is agreed that the question of who should stand as its candidate for Chancellor in the 1984 elections will not be discussed until 1983. But Junge Union leaders say privately that unless Herr Kohl pulls up his socks soon it could be forced on them earlier.

"There is such a get-up-and-go mood in the grass roots that Kohl will be swept away by it if he is not careful", one said.

President Brezhnev's visit to Bonn later this month is being extended from two to four days at the Soviet request, informed sources said here today.

His programme of talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and other West German leaders will not be extended, the source said, but his longer stay will give "more room for improvisation". They did not elaborate further.

Lothar Ruehl, the deputy government spokesman, would say only that the timetable was still being discussed with Soviet representatives and an official announcement would be made in due course.

Greenpeace frees whales from US research centre

Vancouver, Nov 2.—Pens holding two whales used by United States military research have been slashed open by a group of Greenpeace volunteers off the east coast of Vancouver Island, the environmentalist group announced.

Mr Patrick Moore, Greenpeace director in Canada, said the action was taken last Friday to publicize "military exploitation of marine mammals".

The whales, white belugas, failed to take advantage of the freedom offered them and returned to their pens.

Mr Gil Hewlett, a marine biologist and the curator of the Vancouver public aquarium, described the Greenpeace action as an "incredibly

irresponsible" act which had endangered the creatures' lives.

He said the belugas would not have known how to take care of themselves once outside the military research station at Nanosco Bay.

Mr Hewlett said the belugas would have been easy prey for packs of killer whales around the British Columbia coast.

But Greenpeace said that killer whales do not eat belugas.

Naval researchers have been training the belugas to take harnesses down to dummy torpedoes on the ocean floor. A Navy spokesman said the whales may prove useful in such operations as aiding crippled submarines.



"Don't worry — we can always find you another blind date!"

Strike puts ballet in a spin

By John Percival

The Australian Ballet, which was due to start a two-month season in Sydney this week, has run into a dispute between dancers and management which threatens the future of the company.

The season the ballet members were due to play in Brisbane last week had to be cancelled because of a strike, which also prevented the last performances of their Melbourne run.

The dispute arises over contracts offered to leading dancers for the 1982 season. Under a decision of the Australian Arbitration Commission, they were required to dance only four times a week. Mr Peter Baken, the Australian Ballet's administrator, wanted to increase to seven performances a week.

Under the new contracts, leading dancers found themselves faced with either more performances or a reduction in status and pay.

Mr Baken is a man of unusual drive and determination. Under his control the Australian Ballet has become a profit-making venture; probably the only large ballet company in the world to do so.

The dancers complain, however, that it has been achieved at the expense of artistic considerations. They also say that he has made derogatory comments about them.

Originally the dancers demanded Mr Baken's resignation. Their union, Equity, has since suggested a compromise under which he would take extended leave and an outside administrator be appointed. But Mr Baken has shown no sign of budging.

Elections provide popular test of Reagan economic policies

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Nov 2

A significant test of the popular appeal of President Reagan's policies takes place tomorrow with a flurry of local elections in which candidates are more than usually identified with national economic issues.

The two main tests take place in New Jersey and Virginia where there are closely fought races for Governor. The President has been in both states campaigning for the Republican candidates and senior figures in both main parties have been offering electoral support up to the last minute.

Vice-President George Bush was yesterday in Paramus, New Jersey, urging support for Thomas Kean. A month ago Mr Bush described the New Jersey election as a referendum on Mr Reagan's policies. Yesterday he toned down that description and the race has, according to a poll

carried out by a local paper, become too close to call.

Mr James Florio, the Democratic candidate and a Congressman, said that his election would bring a reasonable alternative to the policies of the Reagan Administration.

In Virginia, candidates for both parties are youthful former marines with some Government experience. Both are described as conservative, both undogmatic. The Democratic is Mr Charles Robb, who is still best remembered for having married President Lyndon Johnson's daughter Lynda, and both she and her mother have been campaigning for him.

The Republican candidate, the state attorney-general Mr Marshall Coleman, seemed to have most of the advantages. He was nominated by a party that had not lost an important state election for 15 years and he wheeled in the President to

testify to his conservatism, which had been somewhat doubted by the state's hard liners.

"It isn't going to do us any good to clear up the mess in Washington unless the right kind of candidates are elected to state governments", the President told an election meeting in Richmond. It is made abundantly clear that a victory for Mr Robb, at present lieutenant governor, would be hailed as a sign of great presidential weakness.

His weakness may be that a large proportion of his support comes from the black population and differential abstention rates between black and white electors can be significant.

Hostility of the black voters to current economic policies is a factor in the mayoral election in New York, which also takes place tomorrow

Comet-sun collision disclosed

By Robert Walgate, of Nature

A comet with a three-million-mile tail as bright as Venus collided with the Sun two summers ago, American defence scientists have disclosed.

On August 30, 1979, a United States Air Force satellite P78-1 was training its one-inch telescope at the upper atmosphere of the Sun when a comet hove into view, racing towards the Sun at more than 600,000 miles an hour.

Within a few hours the comet had collided with the Sun, throwing a glowing cloud of debris millions of miles into space.

The event had the energy of 1,000 years of the entire United States energy supply. Dr Donald J. Michels of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington DC, the scientist who discovered the collision, said:

"There was no conspiracy to conceal the news, he claimed. Satellite P78-1 was looking at the Sun to collect experimental data on solar storms, which release particles which may later interfere with missile warning systems and communications on Earth."

The collision took so long to come to light because the satellite experiments had low priority. Dr Michels said. The pictures were transmitted to Earth electronically, and were "known" only to the United States defence computer network until recently, when Dr Michels began to analyse the 1979 data.

It may take a year to extract the maximum information from the collision pictures. They should provide new evidence of the mysterious constitution of comets.

© Nature-Times News Service (1981).

A lawyer is 'seeking to hijack Trinidad'

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, Nov 2

Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean's richest republic, is in danger of being hijacked by a group of "wicked and nefarious men" who plan to turn it into a concentration camp, according to Mr George Chambers, the Prime Minister.

The threat is not from the Cuban-trained left-wing that haunts the American vision of its Caribbean backyard — it is a right-wing breakaway group which threatens to give Mr Chambers a tough fight when the general election is held on November 9.

The central issue is whether the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), which has held power since self-government in 1956, can win a sixth straight term and extend its reign to 30 years. It is fighting for the first time without Dr Eric Williams, its founder and strategist, who died in March. But in spite of vocal popular frustration, opinion polls continue to show it in the lead.

The PNM's long reign is partly due to Trinidad and Tobago's inability to produce a lasting opposition party. No fewer than 41 parties have been registered in a country with only a little over a million people. Traditionally, Trinidad's rural East Indian community, now about 45 per cent of the population, has produced a mildly left-wing opposition. In 1976 the hastily-formed United Labour Front won 10 of the 36 parliamentary seats, to the PNM's 24.

This year, however, Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, aged 49, a former attorney-general under Williams, has helped to blur ethnic divisions with his Organization for National Reconstruction Party, which is attracting strong middle-class and business support across racial lines with a campaign for better national management.

He is running an American-style operation, with a lot of money and advertising.

Trailing behind the two leaders is an alliance, comprising the remnants of the Labour front, the Tapia House Movement, which won no seats in 1976, and the Democratic Action Congress, which holds the two Tobago seats. The left-wing National Joint Action Committee, which was the moving force behind Black Power upheavals which nearly toppled Williams in 1970, is contesting conventional elections for the first time. It is not expected to win any seats.

After 25 years the PNM is a middle-of-the-road nationalist party, pro-Western, but controlling a large state sector based on Trinidad and Tobago oil and gas. It is facing strong criticism over alleged corruption, mismanagement and stagnation, but retains powerful grass-roots support and has an efficient party machine.

Campaigning has centred on personalities rather than issues.

Deng calls for purge of Chinese party

Peking, Nov 2.—Mr Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, has called for a purge of lax and corrupt officials, the Chinese press reported today.

The People's Daily, and other official newspapers published a page of extracts from speeches he has made since early 1977 on a wide range of subjects including bureaucracy and lack of discipline in the party.

Mr Deng was quoted as saying in a previously unpublished speech at a party meeting in February, 1980, that a large proportion of the 38 million party members were not up to standard and

calling for them to be criticized.

In a speech the following August, Mr Deng called for the prosecution of all officials who exploited their positions to seek privileges.

Mr Deng was quoted as saying in July 1977: "If there were no Mao Tse-tung thought there would today be no Chinese Communist Party. This is absolutely no exaggeration." He admitted that Mao made mistakes.

Diplomatic sources said the excerpts appeared aimed at pleasing both progressives who wish to ditch Maoist thought as well as left wingers — Reuters.

13 ACCUSED OF ZAMBIA COUP PLOT

Lusaka, Nov 2.—Troops armed with rocket launchers and sub-machine guns sealed off the Zambia High Court today when 13 men were charged with plotting to overthrow the Zambian Government in October last year. The hearing was adjourned to November 28 to allow defence lawyers time to prepare their cases.

Those charged include Edward Shamwana, a former lawyer, Valentine Musakanya, former Governor of the Bank of Zambia, and three army officers.

All those attending the hearing went through security checks. —AFP.

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THE ARTS

Concerts

Walton pleasures

Philharmonia/
Haitink

Festival Hall

It is always a pleasure to find that a visiting conductor is taking an interest in our native musical heritage, although we have come to look on Bernard Haitink as more of a resident than a visitor. Apart from some Elgar while he was with the LPO, however, he has not involved himself greatly with the work of British composers, and in devoting the main part of his programme on Sunday to Sir William Walton, he evidently intended more than simply to herald the composer's eightieth birthday next March.

At the start of this concert the zest and ebullience of the comedy overture, *Scapino*, suggested that Mr Haitink and Walton's music would hit it off, as it were. He launched it with just the right exuberance of pace, and the Philharmonia Orchestra responded with a sparkling attack and a sparkle of detail. I should have welcomed a more fulsome sentiment in the central serenade episode to contrast with the high spirits that were elsewhere in abundance, but the overall effect caught much of the *Commedia dell'Arte* character.

After the interval Mr Haitink turned his attention to one of Walton's major achievements, the symphony No 1 of 1935, and here it must be said that the undoubted success of the performance was still only partial in relation to the music's interior detail rather than its immediacy of effect. At a time of weakening tonal relationships the composer built his symphonic structure on pedal points.

West Square
Electronics

St John's, Smith Sq.

There were several first performances in the ensemble's Saturday concert, but the most important was of Stockhausen's *Solo*. Of course, this piece dates from 1966, but we heard a new realization for bass clarinet, contrabass clarinet and feedback. The contrabass clarinet can reach a pitch equivalent to the bottom black note on the piano, so this was very much a study in low sonorities.

For a while the effect was agreeably outlandish, but after a sufficiency of low notes, interest flags.

A piece by William O. Smith for clarinet and analogue delay, also called *Solo*, seemed tame in comparison. It mainly featured cadenza-like flourishes by Ian Mitchell that were echoed and altered in rather unsurprising ways. Rolf Gelhaar's *Polymorph* for clarinet, bass clarinet and tape delay made an extensive use of the strange sounds

On this occasion I began to think the powerful opening movement might run out of steam as it laboured its way towards the coda, the texture becoming congested in places and the sense of excitement it generates never quite coming to the boil. The second movement had more momentum in its cross-rhythms, if not enough asperity in its harmonic discord, and the sudden bars of silence Walton injects into the fast-moving current need to be felt much more as deliberate interruptions than slight hiccups.

The strings, nevertheless, made much of the varied demands on their technique, and in the slow movement the first flute set an eloquent mood with the almost Tristane-like sorrow of the opening solo. The melancholy established at the outset later showed a tendency to turn mournful, which is not the same thing, but the fugue finale was firmly controlled and vividly played, eventually leading to the work's resolute ending by way of further expressive musical poignancy.

In this context Mozart came as something of a diversion, even with so imposing a work as the C Minor Piano Concerto (K 491). Kadu Copu seemed strangely content to toy with it in a relaxed, even placid manner, so that I wondered at his intentions. He came closer to the music's spirit with a cadenza, I suppose, was his own and which hinted at greater depth of feeling, but often his feeling was hardly more than perfunctory. The solo performance lacked character for a concerto of such penetrating imagination through the orchestral playing sought a gathering intensity of purpose as if to compensate.

Noël Goodwin

lately discovered in these and other woodwind instruments; their impact being heightened electronically.

At first this seemed to be a mere playing with sounds rather than an attempt at musical discourse, but the piece cumulatively brought such an intriguing aural tapestry into being that this initial response was obviously mistaken. Simon Emmerson's *Time Past* again set a solo instrument, Barry Guy's double bass, in relation to various tape recording techniques, with, in particular, various degrees of time-delay. This was a busy yet austere item.

Monodies for bass clarinet and tape delays by Jonty Harrison (no relation), though it outstayed its welcome, was another piece — one is tempted to say "construction" — that grew in interest.

Finally came *Rendez-vous* by Arrie Melinas, for clarinet and bass clarinet. This is not really an electronic piece though a modest degree of amplification was used. It is a brilliant contrapuntal study.

Max Harrison

Galleries

More about life than mere pictures

Patrick Caulfield

Tate Gallery

Ying Yung Li

Holtsworthy Gallery

Elisabeth Vellacott

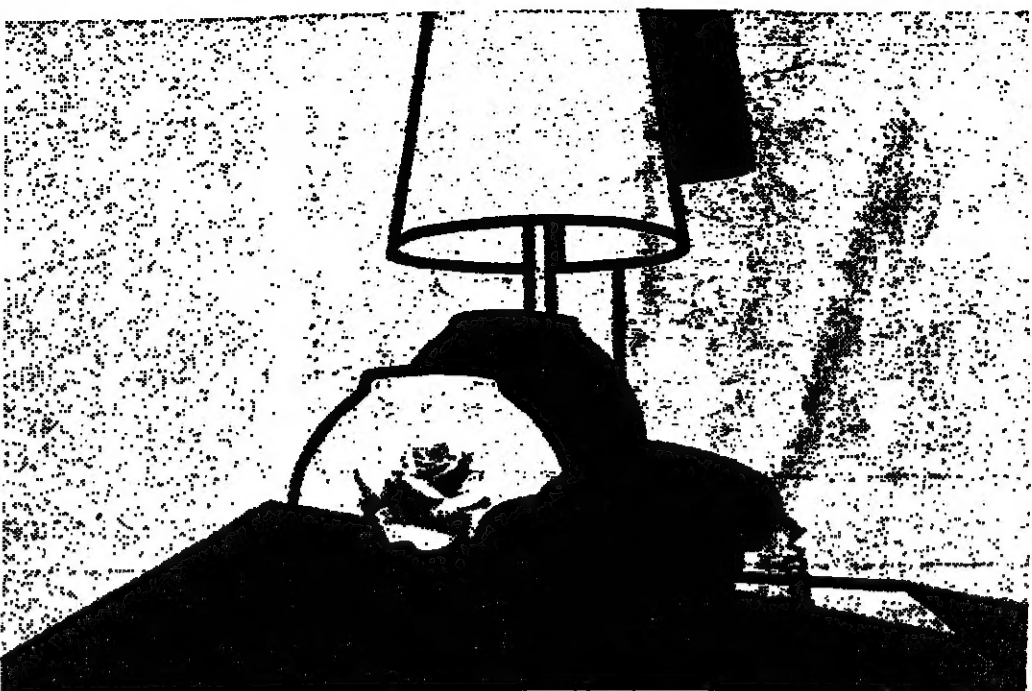
Warwick Arts Trust

In the last corner of the last room there is a classic Patrick Caulfield composition: the two pale, high, plain walls converge at a perfect right angle; to one side is an almost square doorway covered by a plain dark curtain; to the other, a solitary example of those stackable Hille chairs, spindly metal legs and moulded black plastic seat and back-rest. The only thing is that this is not on a Caulfield canvas, but actually there in life. (If one is tempted to add, you can call the new galleries of the Tate life.)

We are so used to thinking of Caulfield as a man with a pictorial formula, a sort of stylistic sausage-machine through which anything can be fed to come out looking like a Caulfield, that it must take us rather by surprise at the Tate Gallery's big Caulfield retrospective (until January 2) to discover how much he is the sort of artist who tells us more about life, instead of merely more about art. He hit on his formula at what could have been a disastrously early time. While he was still at the Royal College of Art (1960-63) he began to paint, and sell, pictures in which scenes, objects and motifs from earlier masters were rendered absolutely flat, with heavy black outlines like the pictures in a child's colouring book, then coloured accordingly in a number of basic colours applied mechanically with all trace of the human hand carefully removed.

Amusing, certainly, and immediately recognizable. But also, surely, very limiting, a technique which could easily become a gimmick and then a straightjacket, preventing its inventor from ever moving into different territory, for fears that people who had admired and bought him in the past would suddenly turn against him because he was not painting "typical Caulfields" any more.

The first thing to say about



The Caulfield gift of simplicity. Above, *Mother's Day*, 1975; right, *Inside a Weekend Cabin*, 1969

the show is that it is not monotonous, as many feared it would be. Second, that Caulfield has remained true to his original formula for nearly 20 years now, he has never allowed it to get the better of him: it is at once a technique of greater flexibility than we could ever have imagined, allowing him to do an amazing variety of pictures, and something which, with a great sense of mischief, he can escape from when he wishes. I observed a distinguished artist of Caulfield's generation taking his children round. They stopped in front of a picture which is unfinished on the outer edges, then working inward presents a kitchen scene in "typical Caulfield" style, until right at the centre is a frighteningly super-realistic slice of pizza and salad bowl meticulously reflecting the table-cloth. "Why?" the artist asked his children, "do you think he has painted the picture that way?" "To show he can paint like a photograph if he wants to." "And why doesn't he do it for a whole painting?" "Because he doesn't want to." Out of the mouth.

Then there is this extraordinary ability to illuminate the details, otherwise unobserved, of the life around us. Caulfield has a particular artistic sympathy for the horrors of High-Street furniture and decor — not a period particu-

larly beloved of artists or anyone else at the moment. But just look at a painting like that of the lobby, virtually monochromatic in its navy, "practical" cream, catching with its slightly woolly lines exactly the quality of carpeted walls and instant migraines — you even know just what the place smells like, and recall at the inevitable electric spark when you touch anything metallic. He is no less good at dining recesses, room dividers, and colour-photographic blow-ups plastered to the walls behind aquaria in little Italian restaurants. (These last, incidentally, all laid in with whimsical mastery of trompe l'oeil.)

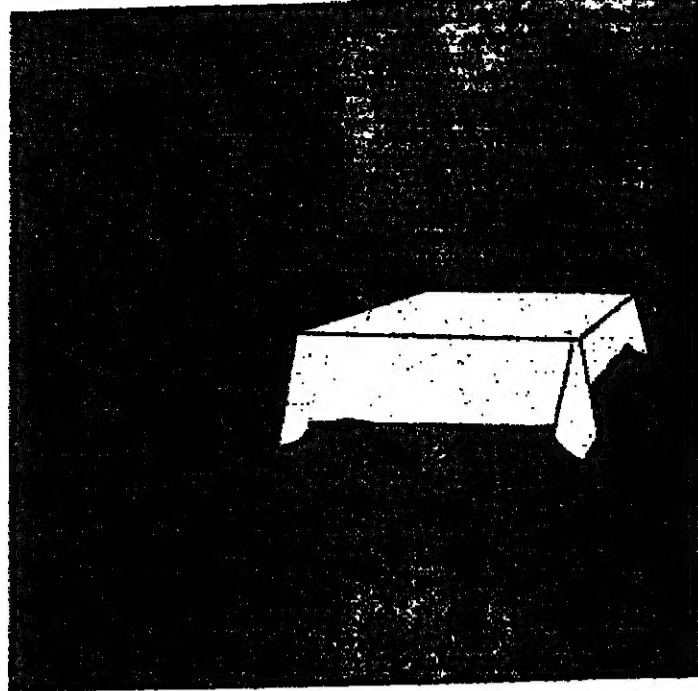
It all sounds a bit camp, but funnily enough that is the last quality one would associate with Caulfield. For all his evident and delicious humour, he is a very serious, austere painter. The most extraordinary mark of this, it seems to me, is the ability of his canvases, many of them very large, to carry conviction over the whole paint-area.

When you see them small, in reproduction, you have no idea how big they might be. When you see them big, in the original, you have no doubt for a moment that the size is right. Nothing is exaggerated, blown up, with pretensions to be more than what it is. If the temptation has ever been there, it has been heroically resisted. Caulfield never elab-

orates just to fill up space. It is, the Shakers say, a gift to be simple. Caulfield appreciates it as a gift, and has the strength and confidence to rely on it. It has never let him down yet.

Ying Yung Li is another artist who is not afraid to be simple. In fact since his last one-man show two years ago his work has got noticeably simpler, and there are substantial paintings in his new show of works on paper, *Animal Images*, at the Holtsworthy Gallery, 205 New Kings Road, until November 27, which have the dazzling directness and mind-boggling confidence of the best oriental brush-drawings — I think particularly of a dipych showing a cheetah running under leafy branches where everything, the shape, the speed, the spirit of the animal, is conveyed in just a pattern of large black dots on white.

But Li is as much accidental as intentional in his simplicity, and the simplicity is frequently more apparent than real. For Li is certainly no pasticheur of classic models. From the small pencil drawings one can often guess at what has been considered for, and eliminated from, the larger works. In particular his fascination with the characters of written Chinese, and the way that the Chinese child learns them,



The Caulfield gift of simplicity. Above, *Mother's Day*, 1975; right, *Inside a Weekend Cabin*, 1969

often, by using a real or fancied resemblance between the character and what it stands for as a mnemonic. These resemblances are often in the artwork somewhere, perhaps carefully hidden or covered over, and yet giving, even to the spectator who knows nothing of Chinese, a feeling of hidden energy humming away there, not quite explicable but very palpable. In some of his richly coloured and intricate screenprints Li throws off all disguise and lets us see the character quite plainly.

These are some of the finest works I have seen in this respect and much-abused medium: clearly there is no mechanical intervention what ever in the print process, but otherwise how Li does it is a puzzle. Not that we need bother our heads about solving it to respond and enjoy it enough.

Elisabeth Vellacott also has a simplicity, hard-won but of a different sort, about her work. One might at first think, faced with nearly 40 years' worth of paintings and drawings in the retrospective at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until December 5, that we are dealing with some kind of primitive. Happy and gifted, to be sure, but is there not something amateur in both the good and the bad senses of the term about these sack-like figures jolling

around in vaguely defined landscape backgrounds? Indeed, we may well be in the middle of saying, "Oh well, she can't draw, but does it really matter?" when we discover that she can draw, very well indeed, if it suits her purpose to do so, as in the very splendid recent pencil and chalk drawings of flowers and still-life.

Clearly, then this is a private world, a carefully cultivated secret garden where biblical scenes are eccentrically re-enacted (*Christ Driving the Photographers from King's College Chapel* for instance) or, more typically, the people seem to be doing things which are very odd to us but absolutely natural to them and their creator. If we wonder about the significance of this or that picture, we usually find that the title describes the obvious: deadpan (*The Outdoor Sleepers: Vestigial Room*), and leaves the rest to us. The colour of the paintings is so delicate and exquisite that it calls to mind another, entirely dissimilar artist, Mary Potter, who was in fact a near contemporary. And some of the earlier drawings are so strong and strange that they suggest Miss Vellacott could well be an unjustly forgotten Neo-Romantic, losing nothing by comparison with her more famous peers.

John Russell Taylor

Dance

English element of a Texan success

Houston, with its population increasing by about a thousand every week, may well become, before many years have passed, the second or third largest city in the United States. If it happens, that is going to take some living up to, in the arts as in everything else.

At present, the city's most striking artistic manifestation is the group of skyscrapers that confront you as you enter the downtown area at the end of the long drive from the airport. Just why skyscrapers should be needed, in a town that otherwise spreads itself so sparsely along tree-shaded motorways, I am not sure, but their beauty, individually and as a group, cannot be denied. Somewhere beyond them you pass Jones Hall, the centre of the city's musical life and further still comes the Museum of Fine Arts, which was the reason for my being in Houston.

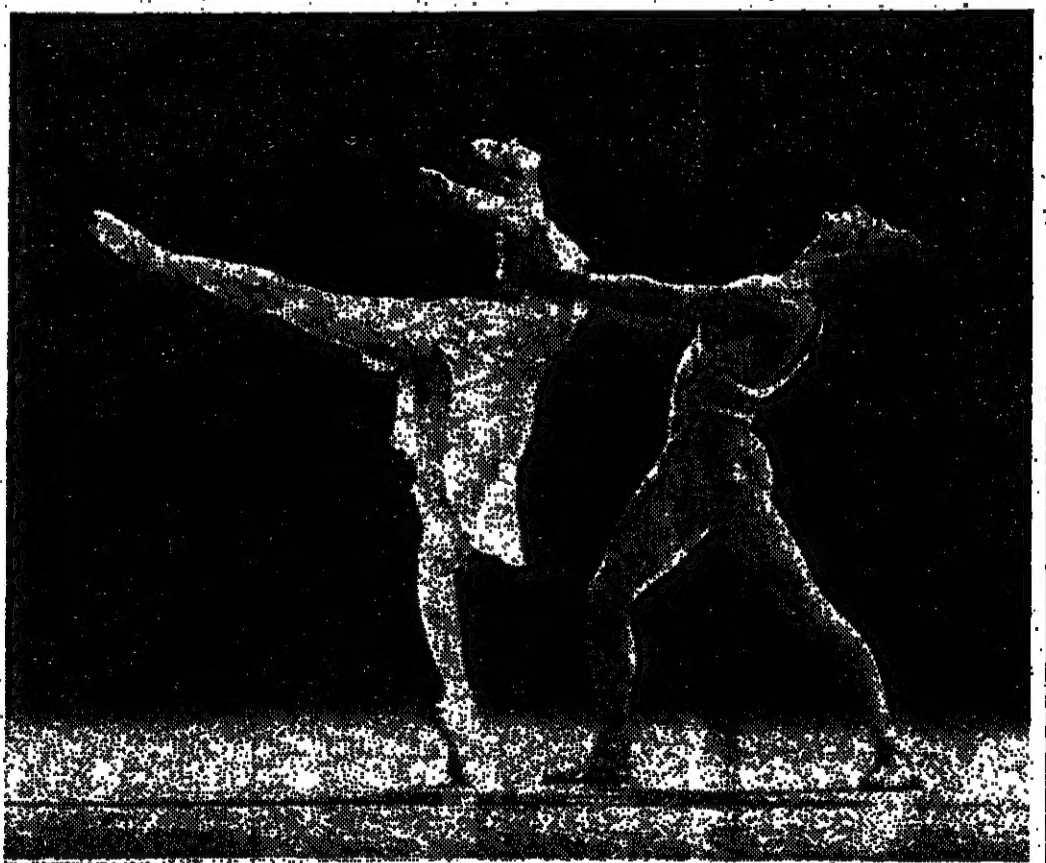
The occasion was a celebration of the Diaghilev heritage, arranged jointly by the museum and the Houston Ballet to coincide with the local premiere of *Daphnis and Chloe*. Paintings and drawings by Bakst, Benois, Goncharov and Larionov were shown, lent by a Houston collector, Robert Tobin; also many of Baron de Meyer's photographs of Nijinsky.

In the museum's Brown Auditorium, a handsome and comfortable modern building, the pianists and writers Arthur Gold and Robert Fisdale performed, discussed and illustrated the work of Diaghilev's musicians with the erudition and charm that were revealed in their book on *Missa Sert*.

Such enthusiasm helps explain how a group of supporters came to decide, some years ago, that Houston should have its own ballet. They started, surprisingly but sensibly, with a school. The company grew from there, initially as adjunct to the Houston Opera, but since 1963 as an independent venture.

The Houston Ballet has grown to the point that it performs almost the whole year round and has toured all over north America. Next April and May it is to undertake its first tour of Europe and a group of soloists has already danced in China. There are 38 dancers plus a group of apprentices, and the repertoire ranges from the classics to specially created works.

Since 1976, artistic director



has been Ben Stevenson, an Englishman who danced with the Royal Ballet and in West End musicals, then became a principal dancer and ballet master with the Festival Ballet before moving to America where he worked first with the Harkness Ballet and as co-director to Frederic Franklin at the National Ballet of Washington.

That caused some criticism, but Stevenson's vindication is his policy of building up talent within the company. Before accepting the post he insisted that the old policy of inviting guest stars must end. Although the company has its hierarchy of principals and soloists, there is no inhibition about giving roles to youngsters in the corps de ballet who, nowadays, will mostly have come from the school. What is most notable is the success with which Stevenson and his staff have managed to encourage individuality in the dancers while also achieving a coherent company style.

Glen Tetley's *Daphnis and Chloe* shows the Houston Ballet at its best. Readers who saw the Stuttgart Ballet's production will remember the exhaustive demands it makes on a large cast. It is to Houston's credit that, although almost every avail-

able dancer has to be pressed into service to make up the ensembles of shepherds, shepherdesses, satyrs and bacchantes, the pace never flags and the clarity never blurs.

The outstanding individual performance, I thought, was that of William Pizamo as Pan, a dominant figure throughout in Tetley's treatment and played with a thrilling blend of authority and sensitivity, sensuality and sadness. Kenneth McCombie, remembered as a promising young dancer with the Festival Ballet before he moved to Houston three years ago, has come on well, and his *Daphnis* projects strongly both personality and dance; Janie Parker makes an attractive *Chloe*, and Andrea Vodehnal a sinuous *Lytianon*.

What has to be admired is the way the Houston Ballet is prepared to reinforce its already strong rears (Li Cunxin, in particular, proved dazzling in his solos in the showpiece duet from *Don Quixote*) there could be exciting times ahead.

John Percival

Theatre

Underwood's
Finest Hour

Lyric Studio

With forceps and screwdrivers in the hands of the constant obstetrician, a difficult delivery is under way. England needs 65 runs in 34 minutes to beat the West Indies. The forceps and screwdrivers are at the ready to repair the radio which was broadcasting the Test match, and that, of course, was broken by the husband who thought that the doctor should be delivering his wife's baby.

Terry Jones and Michael Palin have built rather less than 34 minutes of a luncheon play around that idea, more as a tribute to cricket in the shape of Derek Underwood — than as a try at theatre.

Underwood's Finest Hour is terribly underwritten for a production which requires six actors and features the voice of John Arlott calmly announcing the unexpected triumph of Underwood holding his ground where Boycott had just failed. It is not unamusing.

Jean-Pierre Bonnefous will choreograph the Metropolitan Opera's new production of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

The work will have its premiere on December 3 as part of a triple bill of Stravinsky works which also includes *Le Rossignol* and *Oedipus Rex*, being presented by the Metropolitan in honour of the composer's centenary.

ing, and is generally pleasant clowning, except, perhaps for Joanna Maude, who convincingly spends the performance sweating and straining in stirrups while the doctor and nurse strain to hear the match.

In the days of Monty Python, the whole sketch could have been accomplished in even less time than at the Lyric Studio which would have made it tauter, funnier, more chaotic and certainly better value. The ideas are still sprightly, there is a nice turn to absurdity when the doctor discovers that the husband is a loathsome speedway racer, and the argument about the baby's delivery is deflected into a row between sportsmen of different persuasions.

If Mr Jones and Mr Palin, could have filled the time with more bunter and given the director, Alastair Gooldeen, increasingly complex arguments, and actions to stage, it could have been a delight. But Underwood comes out of it best, and everyone knew that before the show began.

Ned Chaillet

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Fashion by Suzy Menkes: who dresses the Princess?

Mistress of her own royal wardrobe

I can reveal, as they say, the real secret of the Princess of Wales's style. She is her own Mistress of the Wardrobe. Although she has had some advice and help, she remains the ultimate arbiter of everything she buys. All the important clothes that she wore in Wales last week were selected by her personally from Knightsbridge's darlings, spanned by Harrods and Harvey Nichols at either end and by Sloane Square at the apex.

The personal relationship she has built-up with a handful of designers has been the crucial factor in planning the clothes for her new role. The key names, already well-known on the Sloane Ranger circuit, are Caroline Charles, who made the tartan suit for the Braemar Games and the cream, cashmere coat and skirt seen in Wales and at Balmoral; Donald Campbell, whose red and green suit so tactfully emphasized the Welsh theme and whose blue chiffon cocktail dress appeared when the Princess was invested with the Freedom of the City of Cardiff; Belville Sassoon, who made her candelabra silk going-away outfit, the cherry sailor dress for the portraits with the Queen and the red fringed tweed outfit the Princess wore on the first chilly evening in Wales. Milliner John Boyd (who says he just thinks of his most illustrious client as "Mrs Shand Kydd's wee lassie") makes all her hats.

The first and most formative influence on the Princess (and the person who paid for all her initial purchases) was Frances Shand Kydd, who swept her daughter into Belville Sassoon the day after the engagement was announced.

But Diana Spencer was already well-established on the Knightsbridge network. Her favourite once described her favourite pastime as perambulating through Harrods. It is endearing to discover that she is still popping into the store when she has a spare hour. (The last visit came after she saw her husband off at Heathrow for President Sadat's funeral, and resulted in a pair of snazzy black jodhpurs that have yet to be seen in public.)

The Princess of Wales now draws a distinction between her public and private clothes. But just because she was photographed in a Laura Ashley cotton skirt and simple sweater a year ago at her nursery school, one should not suppose that Diana Spencer had only a minimal wardrobe. She had bought clothes from Caroline Charles well before the engagement.

"Like most girls of her age and class, she had casual clothes for school, good country clothes and some pretty evening things. The only thing she didn't have were the formal outfits," says a spokesperson from Buckingham Palace who was closely involved with the Princess during the pre-wedding period.



Donald Campbell

Freedom of Cardiff in glitter chiffon. Wearing the Welsh flag in wool crepe.



Prices in perspective

The cost of the Princess of Wales's clothes is an open secret to anyone who reads the swing tickets where she shops. The average price, in the shops, of her new winter outfits is about £200, although the velvet suit was rather less (£144) and the chiffon cocktail dress rather more (£285).

But just because the Princess is buying off-the-peg outfits, it is naive to suppose that she is always paying the shop prices. Many of the designers are charging her wholesale prices (approximately half plus VAT). One, at

least, of the major items she has been wearing this winter was presented to her as a wedding gift, although such items are only accepted on the understanding (backed by a stiff palace letter) that the designer/shop does not use the connexion to promote themselves.

To put prices in perspective if the Princess were to buy clothes from, say, Hardy Amies, her woollen day outfits would cost from £600. If she were dressed from Marks and Spencer, braided velvet jacket and pure wool skirt, she would pay about £55.



David Sassoon/Belinda Belville

Demure sailor suit to appeal to the Queen, sparkles at night.



John Boyd

Hat down for the Soames wedding. A new trim and a new angle for Wales.



Caroline Charles

Highland lino tartan at Braemar, blond cashmere for Welsh downpours.



Bill Pashley

Country tweeds in a Scottish setting.



play). Donald Campbell is a softly-spoken Canadian, who trained with John Cavanagh and inherited many of the Cavanagh couture customers when he opened his other shop Chateau eight years ago. He makes off-the-peg clothes with couture workmanship: hand-stitched zips, tiny tucks and discreet piping. He is delighted to be helping the Princess (he has made several more outfits) and only wishes that he could see his creations "with just hair and not those hats".

But those hats are very much part of the Princess of Wales and her personal view of her public role. Her relationship with the fine-boned milliner with the broad Scots accent is a warm one. John Boyd says he treats her "like a wee sister" and admits that his young customer is still learning how to wear his hats.

"She'll come in and say 'you must be so cross with me, how I put it on yesterday'. But I always tell her that she's learning fast," says Mr Boyd, who gives the endearing impression of enjoying the trying-on sessions ("We hear her little feet pattering up the stairs") as much as his illustrious client.

All the hats for Wales were his, often trimmed with just a belt or a scrap of fabric for colour guidance. ("She hasn't really understood yet, bless her heart, that it would be easier to see the whole outfit.") The red hat, rather plonked on the back of her head in Rhyll, was actually the same racy red straw she wore in the summer to the Soames wedding, re-trimmed with green ribbon and worn, by royal convention, to show her face. Weep not for the flutter of ostrich feathers delayed by Welsh rain. Three more identical side-tilted feather-trimmed hats, in different colours, have been dispatched to the Palace. ("We've sent quite a bundle off to her.")

John Boyd, who has made hats for her mother, Mrs Shand Kydd (he also makes for Mrs Thatcher) conveys more clearly than any of the other designers I spoke to what an ordeal it must be for a girl of 20 to have the gimlet gaze of the world on the way you wear your hat. She can indulge a teenage fondness for shopping in Mr Boyd's poky little upstairs salon, with someone who treats her as the kid she almost still is.

The other designers, even those she knows, find that the relationship has to be more formal, more strained, although they all speak of her natural warmth (slices of wedding cake dispatched all round to the workroom people who sew up her clothes.)

The most endearing story I heard (among some splendid indiscretions) was from the designer who realized that he had overstepped the mark with his nervous chatter. The frozen silence was melted by the Princess's grin, and the ringing phrase: "Now, now, back to your basket!"

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All Diana's country clothes came from Bill Pashley, who is geographically off the Knightsbridge beat in a terraced house in Battersea. His upper-crust customers, his refined English tweeds and couture craftsmanship all owe allegiance (like the Knightsbridge girls) to the grand English country houses.

The Princess of Wales wears Pashley's tweeds with particular style. He made the houndstooth check blouson jacket and slim skirt that she wore in Scotland when the royal couple emerged from the covey on their honeymoon. He also made the sporty tobacco brown flannel suit she wore to the Derby and the loden cape that she flings over her breeches or tweed skirts when she is being herself. Bill Pashley, a dedicated craftsman couturier, who makes every garment by hand, prefers Diana "in her unspoiled princess and with her hair all wind blown. In formal dress, I feel she tends to freeze".

That is a sentiment echoed by many of her public who feel that someone has "got a different spirit" in her. She turned her into a fashion plate. It is certainly true that the staff of *Vogue* fashion magazine have been introducing her to designers and "clothes outside the orbit of even the most fashion-conscious Sloane Ranger. The sharp and shapely separates like the cream mohair jacket and skirt (and the red and

white spotted silk summer outfit) were by designer Jasper Conran, a *Vogue* introduction.

They also found her two pretty dance dresses from Roland Klein. The famous black taffeta Emanuel ball gown, and ultimately the wedding dress, came as the result of a photographic session for *Vogue*. The more discreet emerald taffeta ball gown which the Princess wore last week in Wales was made by the wholesale couture firm Nettie Vogues, organized by *Vogue* magazine for the official Snowdon pictures in the summer. Even the pretty burgundy velvet suit the Princess wore on the last day of the Welsh tour came from Jaeger via the *Vogue* connexion, and not directly off the peg. "But we only present clothes to her as though she were in a shop and she then chooses what she likes", explains *Vogue's* beauty editor, Felicity Clark, a long-time friend of the Spencer girls.

Both Jane and Sarah Spencer worked for *Vogue* before their respective marriages.

Design

Space-age Loot

Rainbow coloured, titanium, some stainless steel, homely wood and delicate silk are all used for jewelry at the Loot VII exhibition which opened yesterday.

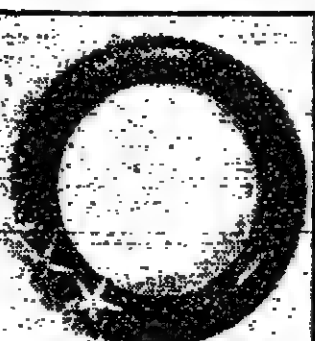
The Goldsmiths' Hall have labelled as "Mixed Media" this impressive collection of unusual, imaginative and affordable jewelry that is the central part of their selling show.

The idea behind the first Loot exhibition in 1975 was to encourage the artist craftsmen by giving them a chance to display their wares, and to show the public that real jewelry need not be prohibitively expensive.

Anyone searching for a Christmas gift for wives, girlfriends, or themselves would certainly be impressed at prices that start at £5 and offer some gold-plated earrings with a striking Paisley motif (by Louise Sant) at just £10.

The platinum and gold jewelry sections are naturally more expensive, but contain some pretty ideas, like Geoffrey Turk's cold bright platinum ring set with a blue topaz (£590) and Ann O'Donnell's 9 ct gold necklace (set with Romano British coins) (£380).

The objects d'art hunt at the Mixed Media jewelry to come. Some of the most splendid pieces like Cecil Colyer's tactile maple mazers banded in silver (from £75) and Peter Layton's



Silver starfish on a smooth wooden bangle by Margaret Turner, £50.

marbled glass dish decorated with a silver dragonfly (£36.25) also rely for effect on contrasting materials. Other silver-smiths are using technique for effect, like Michael Bolton's hammer-and-nail decorated letter opener (£250). Silver photograph frames, like Maureen Ford's carefully composed duck and reed border (£78) are a strong feature in this section. Bracelets make the news in the jewelry sections, especially

Sandra Poulton's squared lines with zig-zag shaping (£16) and W. Richard Curtis's curving silver and mother-of-pearl resin bracelets (£750).

Abstract shapes dominate the Mixed Media section. Perhaps the materials like titanium and malachite that are by-products of space age technology, denote modernistic and futuristic design ideas. Anne Clare Graham's triangular titanium earrings (£50) are echoed in shape by many other designers, including an effective use of silver triangles on a rope chain by Reema Pachachi (£70).

The sheer number of different materials — from David Barlow Smith's lacquered copper shield brooch (£30) to Elizabeth Turrell's porcelain necklaces (£50) — is impressive. So is the way that they are used together, especially in Shirley Diane Peters's silver, gold, cultured pearls and silk necklace (£170).

The Goldsmiths' Hall owes its origins and traditions to a belief in precious metals. Hallmarking rules prevent their catalogue from describing mixtures of base and precious metals as "part silver". But the Goldsmiths' Company should be congratulated on supporting good jewelry design in a variety of media. Loot VII at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 until November 21, closed Sundays.

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How good would Scargill be for the miners?

Hoping the lady will relent

The strike at BL Cars has overshadowed a fast-moving political power game being played out in the National Union of Mineworkers, but the critical presidential election that enters its final month today could have even greater long-term repercussions.

Nominations closed yesterday for the poll to find a successor to Mr Joe Gormley, the "battered cherub" whose 10 years at the helm have seen the miners reassess themselves more forcefully than any other section of the labour movement.

No matter which of the four candidates win, the Cabinet can expect difficult times ahead. None of the three moderate aspirants for what is arguably the toughest trade union job in Britain possesses Mr Gormley's natural authority or his manipulative skills, and the political challenge of Mr Arthur Scargill, the sole left-wing candidate, is obvious.

The long drawn out run-up to this last lap of the NUM presidential race has discovered the moderates to be divided and lacking in purpose, presenting an uncertain face to the miners that will probably prove fatal to their election chances.

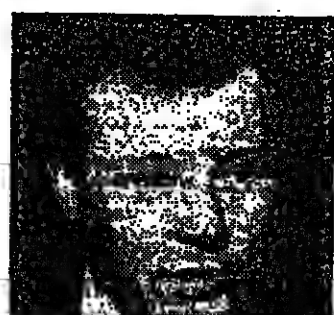
The on-off-on candidature of Mr Ray Chadburn, the talented but unduly self-effacing president of the Nottinghamshire area (second only in size to Yorkshire) split the dominant right-wing group on the union's national executive just when it needed unity most. Mr Trevor Bell, the white-collar leader who originally emerged as the consensus choice of the moderates, was deprived of a clear run against the left, and the surprise candidacy of Mr Bernard Donaghy, president of the Lancashire miners, made fresh inroads into his campaign.

While the moderates were dithering, with the net result that Mr Scargill stole the nominations of six key moderate areas — including Mr Chadburn's own — from under the noses of the right. To his existing backing of traditionally Scottish coalfields, South Wales, Kent, Yorkshire and

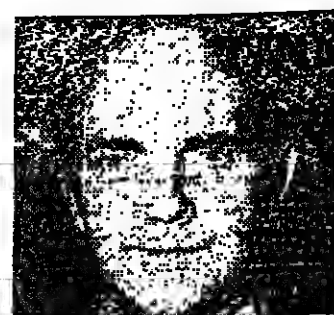
The four candidates for the presidency of the NUM



Arthur Scargill
Aged 43, son and grandson of a miner, former face worker at Woolley colliery, Barnsley. Militant from youth, member of Young Communist League national executive and met Krushchev in Moscow while delegate to youth conference. Broke with CP in 1962. Branch official active in 1969-70 unofficial strike; in 1972 stopped "Battle of Saltley Gate". Birmingham. Elected full-time compensation agent and national executive of NUM same year, and president of Yorkshire area aged 34 in 1973.



Ray Chadburn
Aged 47. Native of Warsop in Nottinghamshire coalfield. Entered pits at 17 and studied economics and industrial relations at Nottingham University. Worked as underground electrician at Welbeck colliery, active in pit branch for 15 years before winning election as full-time agent in 1977. First hope of the moderate camp until his inability to decide whether to stand for presidency alienated leaders of some other areas, and finally nominated by one-pit area of Cumberland.



Trevor Bell
Aged 54. Like Scargill, a native of the Barnsley area. Underground fitter at Royston Colliery before taking the academic route out of the mines through a union scholarship to university in Wales, a diploma in social sciences. Appointed head of the NUM industrial relations department in 1967, responsible for preparation of union casework. Including submission to Wilberforce Inquiry (1972) and Pay Board investigation (1974). Intellectually, choice of the right.



Bernard Donaghy
Aged 47. Started life in the pits at 14, and worked underground for 24 years at Crompton Colliery, Lancashire. First elected to lay office at 17, and served as lodge secretary for more than four years before becoming area agent in 1972. Staunch Labour Party supporter for 17 years, former Labour councillor and presently chairman of League constituency party and Wigan District Co-operative Party. Seen as a middle-of-the-road candidate offering a choice between the organized left and right.

brought the warring factions of the union into the High Court in recent years, on both occasions to the discomfiture of the left.

The policies that Mr Scargill is promoting, and that will therefore come to the fore if he is elected, derive largely from NUM conference decisions: £100 a week minimum wage, paid on a salaried basis; a four-day week, retirement at 55 on full pay; a non-contributory pension scheme; earnings protection for underground workers forced to take lower-paid jobs through accident or illness.

On the political front, the Scargill campaign has concentrated on pressing the case for a future Labour government to take the United Kingdom out of the European Community and to extend nationalization and to espouse unilateral nuclear disarmament. The overall philosophy is: "The NUM must never accept responsibility for continually negotiating compromises. We must neither fear the employer nor the government when the interests of our members are at stake. We should warn at the Coal Board and the government that the union is prepared to use industrial action, if necessary, to protect our pits and jobs."

This propaganda has gone into the coalfields in a Scargill pamphlet, *Miners in the Eighties*, and in the run-up period there has been no comparable vote-catching effort by his moderate rivals. They are clearly banking on a late run of publicity drawing attention to Mr Scargill's penchant for strikes and confrontation.

The Scargill ticket has been packing halls in the coalfields for several months, and should the assumptions of his campaign committee prove correct, and he wins on a large popular majority, then the impetus of that victory will serve to redouble the existing militancy of the miners. It would also revive some of the hopes entertained by the left of making further advances in the labour movement.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Derbyshire — he added Northumberland, Durham, Nottinghamshire, the Scottish coalfields, Leicestershire and the Midlands.

Nominations, which are usually determined by activists, do not of course commit the individual votes of the area, but they are a strong pointer, and Mr Scargill's campaign committee is already claiming that the presidency is in the bag and that he will win when the pitting goes on December 2-3. Mr Michael McGhee, Communist president of the Scots miners who opposed Mr Gormley in the 1971 election, was similarly confident at this stage of the race and turned out to be completely wrong, misled by over-optimistic estimates of coalfield opinion. But the two-year-long campaign waged by an ascendant left determined not to repeat its mistakes does look likely to deliver this time.

The only hope for the moderates is that a sophisticated pitched voting pattern,

using the single transferable vote, can deprive him of office. The anti-Communist Industrial Research and Information Services organization, says "If Scargill fails to win a majority of first-preference votes then his prospects of being elected are somewhat reduced," but concedes he is still the firm favourite to win.

If the Scargill bandwagon does cross the finishing-line first, the question must then arise: what will it mean? It is a subject of discussion that has occupied many minds in the industry, and the union these past few years. Initially, the conventional wisdom was that the ambitious Mr Scargill, after distancing himself from the Communist Party, would become a pragmatic leader, much in the mould of his celebrated predecessor.

However, he met this prediction, with an icy dismissal this summer at the Yorkshire Miners Gala, announcing: "If the price of winning the presidency is to compromise my views or prostitute my

basic principles, I don't want the job." Alternatively, it has been argued that — left president will not get his way because he inherits a national executive where the right-wing enjoys an ironclad 15-10 majority and can block him at every turn.

On closer inspection, this argument becomes less convincing. To begin with, one reliable vote, that of Mr Les Atkinson, a GWMU official who sits on the miners' executive because his union still has some coalfields in the industry, and the union disappears after December 31. Falling numbers have prompted his union to disaffiliate from the NUM.

And with more than half the moderate coalfields endorsing his candidature — Mr Tom Callan, Durham president went so far as to back him personally — it is no longer a presumption that a left president will be frustrated by the moderate group, particularly on industrial issues such as wages, pit

closures, coal imports and the like.

In any event, it is certain that Yorkshire will continue its campaign to change the rules, so that a form of proportional voting is introduced on the executive the size of constituent areas, as already happens at the annual policy-making conference. A rule change on these lines just failed to win the required two-thirds majority at the July NUM conference in Jersey.

In by no means established, then, that Mr Scargill as president would be denied a loose but workable coalition of support on the executive. But if the phalanx of moderates do re-form in opposition to a left president, the scene is set for a coordinated struggle of many months. The Scargill line at present is that he will rule *ex cathedra* in favour of conference, that is usually, "left policies, and insist that the NUM leadership follows the course. That is the kind of tussle that has

It's now or never for the good ship Mary Rose

You would think that after Lord Grade's expensive misadventure with the *Titanic*, rich men would be shy of anything to do with raising wrecked ships. But in Goldsmith's Hall today City men of means and influence will meet to prepare the final effort to raise funds for a project to raise a vessel far older than the *Titanic*, not merely on film but in real life. Mr Armand Hammer, that all-purpose Renaissance tycoon, will be among them, and the Prince of Wales will preside.

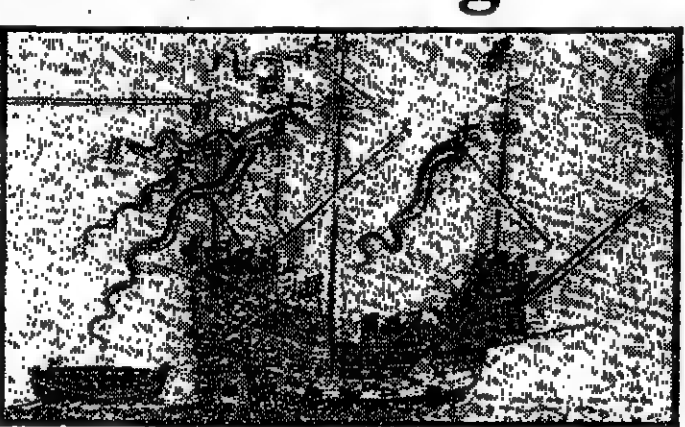
Their aim is to salvage the *Mary Rose*, the second greatest ship of Henry VIII's navy, which has been lying at the bottom of the Solent for 400 years. She is the oldest capital ship in the world, what is left of her, and the project to raise her is the largest enterprise ever mounted in the short history of marine archaeology.

It is now or never: if the hull is not raised next summer, it will soon disintegrate. The Solent mud which has protected it for so long has been sifted away with suction pumps and brushes

gently wielded by divers, leaving it vulnerable to any storm or any anchored ship which might drag its chain across the spot. Destructive marine life is already beginning to invade the surface of the exposed timbers.

As soon as the remains of the hull are brought ashore, they will be open to new dangers. If the timbers are simply left to dry out, they will soon shrink and warp into almost unrecognizable gnarled forms. They will have to be sprayed regularly for years on end with a wax preparation which can gradually replace the moisture in the wood. They will have to be protected from the weather and prepared for display.

A permanent resting-place will cost at least £1m. The Royal Navy has recently offered a drydock in Portsmouth dockyard as a temporary shelter. But the sooner the *Mary Rose* is installed in her final berth the sooner she can begin to earn at least a part of her keep. Energetic international fund-raising has already brought in £2m to bring the project thus far, but



The *Mary Rose*: too many prima donnas

with rising costs as much again will be needed to raise her with pontoons and a specially-built cradle, and to secure her future.

The pace of the operation is already increasing. Diving, which has usually stopped for the winter by this time of year, will continue from dawn to dusk until mid-December in an attempt to complete the archaeological dig in readiness for the salvage operation next spring.

There is still a good deal of fine-grained black Hampshire mud inside the hull, covering unknown secrets. It must all be cleared before the salvaging can begin, and it has to be sifted inch by inch to ensure that nothing is missed of all the objects large and small which tumbled down into the starboard scuppers when the

ship overturned in 1545, in calm water, under the very eyes of the King.

Fresh discoveries are being brought ashore every day to add to the thousands already being treated and stored at the project's headquarters, a former bonded liquor store loaned by Whitebread's brewery. The loan is only one of innumerable examples of help in cash and kind by local firms and individuals. Most of the 200 divers are volunteers, and the project's office has something of the air of a by-election campaign: headquarters, with babies parked in the corridors while enthusiastic helpers address envelopes.

Other members of staff are employed under the Youth Opportunities programme.

The ship capsized as she sailed into battle with 700 men on board. According to one of the vivid contemporary accounts, 100 were seamen, "the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship within the realm," but each one convinced that he knew how to handle the ship better than anyone else. In such an elbowing crush of prima donnas, it was impossible to transmit or carry out orders quickly when a land-breeze shook her shrouds and sent water pouring into the open gun-ports.

"I have a sort of knaves whom I cannot rule," Sir George Carew, the Vice-Admiral commanding the *Mary Rose*, cried to a nearby vessel as his ship heeled over. Perhaps he was still wearing the gold chain that the King had taken from his own neck and hung round his, only a couple of hours before.

The silt has not yet yielded up the gold chain, but the skills of many of the unruly knaves now lie in polythene bags in the bonded store at the bottom. The unique significance of the wreck has nothing to do with gold or silver: the point is that the catastrophe was so sudden that ship, crew, weapons ready for battle and all their everyday gear were carried to the bottom together and preserved with a completeness that archaeologists can never hope to find on a land site.

"We can even see what they ate," says Mrs Margaret Rule, archaeological director of the project, who learned to dive in her forties for the sake of the *Mary Rose*. "Peas still in the pot, plums with the flesh on the bone, and plenty of carcass meat, even some venison. They certainly do not bear out the image of the Tudor seamen surviving on hard tack and pickle. But sugar was still a luxury — so they had splendid teeth."

But the ship was as well-stocked with fine-toothed combs as a political speech writer's workshop, a sure sign that the crew were plagued by hair-lice. The medicine-chest of the barber-surgeon shows that he was a specialist in the treatment of venereal diseases. The ship's cockroaches and flies were carried down into the mud along with the gentlemen and swabbers.

The only shortcoming of the *Mary Rose*, as a microcosm of the society of her time is that she carried only men, and mostly young ones. Her appetite for discovery was not at all sated by the unparalleled archaeological treasures of the *Mary Rose*, Mrs Rule's eyes brighten at the thought. "The only way to get a full cross section would be to find another kind of ship — something like an ocean liner." Which brings us back to Lord Grade and the *Titanic*...

George Hill

Buchanan's

The Scotch of a lifetime



In a surprise move, the *Morning Star* newspaper has cancelled all BBC advertisements which give frequency details about the Corporation's Russian language broadcast of the World Service. Although only £50 is involved, it is understood that officials at the BBC are less than overjoyed.

No one at the paper is prepared to say who it was who ordered the advertisements to be scrapped, but last month the paper suddenly began to be unobtainable in Moscow. Newspaper sellers said it was simply sold-out but it was felt at the time that the Soviet censors were unlikely to view favourably the BBC ads since many Russians depend on these broadcasts for the only uncensored information about their country.

The BBC says innocently that it placed six ads in the paper to publicize wavelengths details to its Russian audience. The *Morning Star* is the only British paper distributed in the USSR and some 12,000 copies are flown out daily from London. The BBC says its advertisement was closely similar to the service information Radio Moscow inserts in the same paper for its British listeners. Four of the BBC advertisements duly appeared but, according to a BBC spokesman, "What led to the last two becoming unacceptable we do not know."

The only reason the paper has given is that its ads were allegedly: "Part of a cold war propaganda campaign and in direct conflict with our editorial policy."

Now should the BBC try Pravda?

The men who brought you Dallas are locked in a \$101m suit over their new television series with the former Mrs Ronald Reagan. Lorimar Productions, who have taken the case to court, claim that the series is a tale about intrigue and dirty work in the vineyards of California's Napa valley. The US President's wife, Jane Wyman, is scheduled to make her show business comeback as the matriarchal head of a wine-growing family.

But the other day, California author Ann Clay Cornfeld, through flamboyant San Francisco lawyer Melvin Belli, filed suit against Lorimar claiming that the new series, which until a few weeks ago had been called "The Vintage

THE TIMES DIARY

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anniversary. I understand that their house in Sussex is already awash in golden flowers — daffodils and roses mainly, gifts from family, villagers and the publishers of the service information Radio Moscow inserts in the same paper for its British listeners. Four of the BBC advertisements duly appeared but, according to a BBC spokesman, "What led to the last two becoming unacceptable we do not know."

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Golden days

My congratulations this morning to Lord and Lady Longford who today celebrate their golden wedding

anniversary. I understand that their house in Sussex is already awash in golden flowers — daffodils and roses mainly, gifts from family, villagers and the publishers of the service information Radio Moscow inserts in the same paper for its British listeners. Four of the BBC advertisements duly appeared but, according to a BBC spokesman, "What led to the last two becoming unacceptable we do not know."

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Years" was outright plagiarism of her recent best selling novel, *Vintage*.

Mrs Cornfeld claims that last year she contacted Lorimar, producer Earl Hamner, agreed that she would receive one million dollars if they decided to make any derivative works from the book. Now, she says, that they used her name to promote a series which she had no part in, and that the story lines and the characters in the new series and those in her novel are simply too close to be mere coincidence.

Lorimar says the series was in the works before the book came out and the name of the programme was changed only because their research indicated that most people thought the title was about old people.

Belli is seeking \$100 million punitive damages and \$1 million actual damages. I suggest they change the title again to *The Grapes of Wrath*.

months of the year). Lord Longford may not know it yet, but his wife's gift to him this morning will not be gold but bronze — a statuette of a knight of the garter. In return she will receive a blouse in gold silk, so she can shine in Lichfield's photographs.

Lady Longford tells me that the legend about their first meeting, in Oxford, is quite true. It was at the New College hall; she had gone with Hugh Gaskill but, during the evening, came across Frank sleeping.

He was so beautiful I had to wake him — with a kiss. But they were not married for another three years, after she had come down from Oxford. It was a glittering occasion at St Margaret's, Westminster (I looked it up in *The Times* of November 4, 1934): among the guests were Evelyn Waugh, Nancy



Missor, Cynthia Curzon, Lord David Cecil, Sir William Beveridge, Oswald Eddowes, Osbert Lancaster and Vyvyan Holland.

Long hints

Of all those who are now swearing they knew the existence of KGB agent, youthful spy watcher Nigel West can probably back his claim the best. He has just published his popular study *MIA 1909-1945*, tells me he did not name Leo Long in it because he had strong evidence that the traitor would commit suicide if revealed or even approached in any way. Long has admitted he considered suicide last week, when he realized he was about to be exposed.

But West says he knew people would challenge him on the subject if Long's identity ever came to

light. So on page 335 he dropped a hint to Long himself that his murky past was no longer secret: he writes of another Cambridge man having admitted to once spying for Russia but that he had "long since abandoned Marxism" and that he had held a sensitive post in military intelligence during the war "but had long since ceased to have access to secrets". He believes this convoluted syntax playing on the word "long" will be enough to assure doubters that he knew the spy's existence. Long has admitted the reference, convinced him his identity was known.

Stand-by trouble

Moshe Dayan seems to have played havoc with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in death as much as when he was alive. I understand there were red faces at the FCO following its failure to send a high-level representative to Dayan's funeral recently, even though the US, West Germany and France all sent senior ministers.

The British explanation was that — apart from the fact that his senior ministers were all otherwise engaged (and the British Ambassador out of radio contact camping in Egyptian Sinai) — the only suitable schedule flight to Israel and to charter one would have been too expensive.

Stung by the suggestion that these explanations were inadequate, Lord Carrington has now ordered that a plane shall be in permanent stand-by to ferry him: self or a deputy assuming one is on hand — to future memorial occasions at short notice. The only problem is who is to pay for it. The stand-by plane is to be provided by the RAF, but the Ministry of Defence insists on charging the FCO full fare, plus cost of the crew (who are already on MOD salaries), and wear and tear on the aircraft.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE CBI IN RECESSION

The suggestion from the floor at its annual conference that the Confederation of British Industry get together with the TUC to work out new initiatives in retraining and employment is imaginative and should not be let slip by the CBI leadership. No one should underestimate the urgency for all public bodies to think hard not just about the pain of unemployment but also their own role in it. For too long the TUC and to some extent the CBI itself have been content to moan about the economic climate and the Government's contribution. The recession and the Treasury's relentless squeeze have induced passivity among the victims.

A gratifying quality of yesterday's debates at the CBI is that less was heard about government responsibility and more about the responsibility of management. The intervention by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, that it was management as well as the work-force that must now get down to the challenge of Japanese competitiveness, was one indication of this changed mood. This is not to say that the CBI has suddenly dropped its defensive mantle and embraced a new role as spokesman of compassionate capitalism.

Today's debate on the economy may tell differently, but compared to last year's little fracas over the director general's promise of a "bare knuckle fight" with the Government over the economic plight of industry, little

heat has so far been engendered. On the specific questions — whether Leyland should be allowed to close, whether the new Employment Secretary should make unions liable for strikes, whether import controls should be imposed on Japan — there has been barely a whisper.

To ask for debate genuinely reflective of the deep divisions within industry is probably too much to demand of an amorphous body like the CBI. Mr Enoch Powell pointed out many years ago that, faced with an outside threat such as socialism, industry's proper response should not be to coalesce but to disband the CBI and let each company react according to its circumstances. Today's squeeze is doing far more to hurt the CBI's members than any action by a Labour Government. But it suggests the same response at a time of profound structural change, whether unnecessarily intensified by Treasury policy or not — the only answer can be for each company to work out its own salvation.

In that sense Sir Raymond Pennock's spirited defence of his organisation for having helped change legislation on sick pay, and bring down commercial rates in individual local authorities and having pressed the case for bringing down the National Insurance surcharge is only partially relevant. Like the TUC, the CBI must now accept a smaller role as a representative lobbyist of government, counting its victories and defeats by

changes it effects in central policy.

Where Sir Raymond is on firmer ground is in his call for industry to accept the Government's squeeze as fact, and respond accordingly. Here the CBI's role is one of leadership within industry itself. Companies have a contribution to make in pursuing constructive changes in work patterns, training and education, not simply in slumping down for greater competitiveness. They have already done much, and could do more, to help create a climate of moderation in wages. That is not something that can be left entirely to the market or the Government. Nor is it something that can be carried out in an atmosphere of surly antagonism against government policies matched by government distaste for what is termed corporate-state relationships.

The role of both CBI and TUC needs to be revised but not ignored. On a great many issues, defining worthwhile capital investment projects, changing the mode of apprenticeships, looking again at retirement ages, and considering industrial and economic policy within the National Economic Council, they have much of practical value to offer. It has been one of the weaknesses of the CBI that, responding to the feelings of Ministers and its own members, it has let fall any attempt at recent dialogue with the TUC. There is a need for wider horizons, but in the end it is the specific occasions such as that at Leyland which matter.

PRISONERS OF GEOGRAPHY

Now that Finland is shortly to elect a new President for the first time in a quarter of a century it is natural that the interest of other European countries should focus upon her international role. Under the Finnish constitution it is the president who is given responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, and President Kekkonen has used that authority to the full. It is he, even more than his predecessor, President Paasikivi, who has defined Finland's role in the world today. That this role is of interest to others is demonstrated by the creation of a special word to describe it, "Finlandization".

It is taken by the Finns to be a pejorative term. But it is widely used, has a specific meaning, and deserves to be discussed. It refers to the fact that because of her geography, and to some extent her history, Finland has to live under a sense of perpetual pressure from the Soviet Union. Because this pressure takes subtle forms it is frequently either misunderstood or denied. It has not prevented Finland from continuing to have free elections. It has not stopped her having a considerable amount of trade with the west, or having a trade agreement with the European Community, or being an associate member of Efta (the European Free Trade Association), or becoming a member of the Nordic Council.

Finland is, in short, a free country. But she is not a country with freedom of manoeuvre. She does not take

instructions from the Soviet Union, but she likes where possible to anticipate the wishes of Moscow or at least to avoid causing offence. It was only after much hesitation, anxiety and some convoluted tactics that Finland felt it was safe to ratify the trade agreement with the EEC. Nothing is said in government circles to upset Moscow. Even though some Communist countries in eastern Europe dared to criticize the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Finnish Government felt able to express only its tortured confusion.

Although elections are indeed free in Finland, the Soviet Union is not above influencing the outcome. There was the "winter frost" of 1958-59 when the Soviet Union cut off trade links when a government of which it did not approve was elected to office in Helsinki, relenting only when that government resigned. In 1961 it sent a note to Finland during the Berlin crisis proposing military talks under the 1948 Treaty between the two countries. This was at a time when President Kekkonen was being strongly challenged for reelection, and the effect was to cause the withdrawal of his principal rival.

Above all, there remains today the belief in Finland that it would not be safe to have anyone in high office who was not acceptable in Moscow. There is the pressure on policies and personalities which is exercised from time to time through Soviet news-

paper articles or the hints of Russian leaders. So it will be instructive to see if there is any Soviet attempt to influence the coming presidential election, and whether the Finns will now take notice if there is.

The term "Finlandization" refers then to a state of freedom under pressure. The fact that the Finns impose certain conditions on themselves to avoid having them imposed from outside does not make the pressure any less real. To mention these facts is not to be unfriendly to the Finns. They are the prisoners of their own geography. We might wish in the west that they would impose rather less restrictive conditions upon themselves, that they would have more confidence in their own freedom. They could afford to do so. But it is inevitable that whoever is the next President of Finland will maintain the broad direction of his country's foreign policy. Conditions are attached to Finland's freedom by that long frontier with the Soviet Union.

So Finlandization, or at least a modified form of Finlandization, is a necessary part of Finland. But it should be a warning to the rest of us who are not imprisoned by geography in the same way. Finland is an example of how, when the balance of power is heavily adverse, a country can be put under political and psychological pressure without a single Russian soldier crossing the frontier.

East Timor invasion

From Lord Avebury
Sir, Evidence indicating that Britain and her allies, while making the right noises in public about the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, were at the same time secretly encouraging the Indonesians in their aggression against that country, has been available for some time. That such charges have now been made on Portuguese television (*The Times*, October 13) therefore comes as no surprise.

On December 10, last year, I initiated a debate in the House of Lords on this very matter. I referred to a secret letter from the British Ambassador to Indonesia to the Foreign Office of July 1975, the text of which had been published in a book which appeared a few weeks earlier in Australia.

As far as the Ambassador's advice, to "keep our heads down and avoid siding against the Indonesian Government", is concerned, this has indeed happened as is apparent from Britain's voting record on the annual resolutions tabled at United Nations General Assemblies. Apart from one occasion in 1975, Britain has repeatedly abstained on resolutions calling for an act of self-determination in East Timor, despite the Government's stated belief that such an act has not yet taken place, and its declarations on a number of occasions that Britain does not recognize Indonesian integration of East Timor.

Meanwhile, news of a new offensive in East Timor has recently come from church sources there and Indonesia. Virtually the entire surviving population is being conscripted in an operation aimed at forcing all

resistance fighters into the open. A report submitted in June this year by the East Timor regional assembly, whose members were certainly appointed by the Indonesian Government, details gross human rights violations by Indonesian troops and widespread corruption and malpractices by Indonesian military personnel in charge of the economy.

While I consider that it is still necessary to pursue the issue of Britain's past role concerning Indonesia's invasion, the most crucial issue today is for western governments, including our own, all of whom have close economic ties with Indonesia, to press for immediate withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor, and to work to create the necessary conditions for the people of that war-torn country to exercise their right to self-determination.

Yours faithfully,
AVEBURY,
House of Lords.

Committal proceedings

From Mr Malcolm MacEwen
Sir, You describe (leading article, October 23) the defendant's right to put his case at committal proceedings as one of the most important rights granted to people accused of serious crime. My experience as a young solicitor in the Scottish sheriff and magistrates' courts persuaded me that the absence of public committal proceedings, with their attendant delay, prejudicial evidence and minimal probability of acquittal.

The English defendant is tried twice. Trying him once might make it easier to reduce the intolerable delays of which you complain.

The only advantage for the defendant that I can see in committal proceedings is that he can discover the case against him, but there are better ways of achieving this aim than going through a process of charges by a pre-trial, as Jeremy Thorpe would no doubt confirm.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MACEWEN,
31b Tanza Road, NW3.

From the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association

Sir, We have no intention whatsoever of becoming involved in the controversy over the obtaining of a voluntary bill of indictment in either the Croydon or the Birmingham cases. Nevertheless, we read with great approval that part of your leading article of Friday, (October 23) in which you wrote: "An accused should be entitled to put the prosecution to the proof that there is at least a prima facie case against him, enough evidence to justify the case going to a higher court."

If the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure (the majority of which has our strong support) is implemented in full there will be no committal at any stage, only a review procedure if the case is not tried within a certain time. Even then no evidence can be called. The Criminal Bar Association is wholly opposed to the abolition of the committal at which evidence can be heard and tested. The Law Society is of an identical view and whilst urging the Home Secretary to take action quickly on the report as a whole we would also urge him to abandon publicly that recommendation now.

We remain, yours faithfully,
JOHN MARRIAGE,
MICHAEL HILL,
5 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4.

Case for keeping a strong conventional arms capability

From Professor Michael Howard, FBA
Sir, Lord Carrington's warning (report, October 28) that the leaders of the current campaign for unilateral disarmament are not only making disarmament more difficult but war more likely needs to be carefully pondered by the well-intentioned men and women who have assumed the responsibility for initiating and conducting that movement. But to link the need to preserve a stable balance of deterrence with the requirement to introduce the Pershing and cruise missiles into Europe, and to make acceptance of the latter a symbol of loyalty to the Alliance and resistance to Soviet blackmail, is to fall into the same trap as the unilateralists who maintain that the deployment of these weapons will make nuclear war more likely rather than less.

When the story of the TNF (theatre nuclear forces) issue comes to be written it will be a close family resemblance to that of the ill-fated MLF (multilateral force) of ten years ago. Both originated in the exaggerated importance attached by the United States Government to the doubts expressed by a very small number of European specialists about the credibility of the American nuclear guarantee to Europe in the light of improvements in Soviet technological capability. Concern which was quite wrongly believed to be widespread within the European defence community. In an attempt to assuage these doubts the Pentagon came up with a technological solution for which there was no military requirement whatever but which would, they hoped, reassure those meticulous pedants who believed that, unless nuclear deterrence was precisely balanced at every level, it would no longer carry conviction.

Once the American proposals became official, their European partners felt that in loyalty they had to support them, even though many of them privately considered the whole project absurd. When eventually the United States Government realised grossly it had misjudged European opinion, and the Americans had no great enthusiasm for their own

brainchild, the MLF project was belatedly allowed to die. None of us have slept any less easily in our beds as a result of its demise.

The MLF affair was a comedy of errors. The TNF could well be a tragedy. There is no consensus in the European defence community, and no sense among the European peoples as a whole, that the SS20s present a threat of a new order of magnitude. They are more accurate than the old SS4s and SS20s, but with thousands of such destructive powers, accuracy is of little significance. They remain a very small proportion of the enormous nuclear force that the Soviet Union is capable of launching against Western Europe if it so wished.

The belief of some strategic analysts that the Russians can only be deterred from attacking us by the installation of precisely matching systems — "ground-launched missiles must be matched by ground-launched missiles" — is politically naive to the point of absurdity. The United States is "coupled" to Europe, not by one delivery system rather than another, but by a vast web of military installations and personnel, to say nothing of the innumerable economic, social and financial links that tie us together into a single coherent system. To satisfy those pedantic analysts who require still further guarantees, the Americans — whose patience seems inexhaustible, have already allocated to Nato a submarine-based nuclear force of immense destructive power.

If all this is insufficient to deter the Soviet Union from a course that they are in any case likely to contemplate only in the very direst of extremities, what difference will be made by the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles, particularly if these remain under sole American control?

The true vulnerability of the West still lies where it always has, in the field of conventional armaments. The likelihood of the Soviet Union believing that they could launch a nuclear attack on Europe without suffering instant retaliation is by any standards utterly remote. That they might risk launching a massive conventional attack that could attain its

objectives before the decision to use nuclear weapons could be reached at all is, alas, much more easily conceivable.

So long as the conventional balance remains so uneven, the Western strategy of relying on the first use of nuclear weapons to defend ourselves is not only morally dubious but politically and militarily incredible. But the responsibility for this strategy does not lie with the United States. It lies with the governments and peoples of Western Europe who have, for the last thirty years, refused to take the necessary measures to provide for their own conventional defence.

That is where the CND is so dangerous. Their present campaign is sending a signal both to Moscow and to the United States, not simply that the peoples of Western Europe are not prepared to defend themselves with nuclear weapons, but that they are not prepared to defend themselves at all: a signal that could create a quite terrifying degree of instability by presenting the leaders of the Soviet Union with options that hitherto have been firmly closed to them.

If Monsignor Kent and Mr Thompson were to make clear their own commitment to maintaining and strengthening alternative non-nuclear defences, and devote their considerable organisational and oratorical powers to persuading their followers to do the same, they might really make some progress towards banning the bomb. At present, I am afraid, they are vulnerable to the charge, if I may borrow one of Mr Thompson's own highly expressive phrases, of "trying to hurry the people of England, without thinking, over the threshold from negotiation to surrender". The sooner they can make their intentions clear in this respect, the better.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
History Faculty Library,
Broad Street, Oxford.

The second paragraph of Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch's letter yesterday should have started: Surely it is inconceivable that the Americans would have courted inevitable nuclear retaliation.

homosexuals during the past 20 years, it does seem to me that all the psychoanalytic "explanations" of homosexuality are based upon dubious and highly speculative assumptions; and that in any event they are no more and no less significant than "explanations" of heterosexuality, a phenomenon that is usually taken for granted by analysts. Could not a plausible case be made out for ascribing the popularity of psychoanalytical notions among intelligent freethinking Jews to their compulsive need to don the rabbinical mantle in the service of a latter-day prophet, Freud, in place of the discarded Moses?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY GREY,
90 Uplands Road, N8,
October 26.

From Mrs S. E. Watkins
Sir, My husband is a public servant. I smoke cigars. Should we be investigated? And how many more of us are there?

Yours faithfully,
SARAH WATKINS,
Myers,
Milland,
Liphook,
Hampshire,
October 26.

(University Grants Committee) grant, since this is the only way to preserve university autonomy against the selective depredation of future governments of whatever political colour, once a precedent totally destructive of that autonomy has been established.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA COHEN,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Surrey,
Guildford,
October 30.

From Professor Sir Ernest Gombrich, FBA
Sir, The question to ask about a university teacher is not whether he pulls his weight, but whether his word carries weight.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. GOMBRICH,
19 Briardale Gardens, NW3.

Quenby Hall in the late seventeenth century. Its manufacture then spread to Wymondham, outside Melton Mowbray, where it was made by a Mrs Paulet. She had an acquaintance who kept the Bell Inn at Stilton and she supplied him with her "cream cheese" of superior quality". It became known after its place of sale, not its place of manufacture.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN A. ROYLE,
Department of Geography,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
October 22.

Employment prospects

From Professor D. A. Bell
Sir, The Director of the National Computing Centre (October 22) suffers from the fact that his personal interests are in the service sector of the economy: the well-known theorem that no computer installation has ever resulted in an overall reduction of staff (I cannot say whether this is true) represents the continual and universal growth of the service sector.

The economist's concept of elasticity has in real life two limitations. The first is the limit on raw materials, including energy, and the second is the limit of consumer demand for any given product: one can imagine having several colour television sets about the house, but where would one put the second washing machine? Much can be done by forecasting future markets, as the Japanese do with pocket electronic calculators, but in practice there is a limit to the speed with which labour can be transferred from one industry to another.

As regards history, the important comparison is not between coach building in the last century and the automobile industry, but between the automobile industry of 50 years ago and of today; but between the automobile industry of last year and that of five years ahead. I am sure the last comparison will not show a large increase in employment.

Four out of five of the suggested spheres for action — education, health, public administration and the problems of the third world — require communal action. Is there to be a move from private to communal activity, as well as from employment in goods-related industries to service-related employment? If so, does it imply that the level of taxation must inevitably rise, or can the state of communal work be accommodated by that other elasticity, the elasticity of tax revenue with increasing economic prosperity?

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BELL,
87 East End,
Weymouth,
Beverly,
North Humberston.

Wales's Prince

From Mr Ioan Bowen Rees
Sir, It is a pity that your Welsh Correspondent, Mr Tim Jones, should have chosen (October 24) to contrast those who welcomed Prince Charles and Princess Diana to Wales this week with those who "pay homage to Llewelyn the Last, killed in 1282".

The majority of those who were delighted to welcome the present Prince and Princess also revere the memory of Llewelyn. In Wales, general support for the present Monarchy dates back to the accession of Henry Tudor, whose forebears were closely identified with Llewelyn and Owain Glyndwr.

The Chairman of the Gwynedd County Council (together with his colleague from Clwyd) held a reception for the Prince and Princess of Wales last week, but the county council will also be taking the lead in the commemoration of Llewelyn in 1932, seven centuries after his death. It is extremely doubtful whether the national identity of Wales could have been conserved without Llewelyn's vision and valour.

Yours faithfully,
IOAN BOWEN REES,
Chief Executive,
Gwynedd County Council,
County Offices,
Caernarfon,
October 30.

Security risks

From Mr Antony Grey
Sir, Homosexuals owe a considerable debt to Mr Leo Abse for his courageous and resourceful persistence in piloting the Bill on discrimination against aspects of their private consenting behaviour through Parliament in 1967, and as I was Secretary of the Homosexual Law Reform Society at that time and worked closely with him, I am very conscious of his contribution.

However, I must take issue with the facile conclusions, based upon dubious Freudian mythology, which Mr Abse draws in his article "How to recognise tomorrow's spy" (October 26) about the hypothetical psychological links between homosexuality and treason.

Since he does not specify what the "contemporary clinical research" is which provides accumulating evidence that a prime culprit in the manufacture of homosexuality is a hostile father who "takes away the manhood from his son", I am unable to comment on this assertion.

From my own standpoint as a humanistic psychologist, and having counselled many hundreds of

Sharing the cuts

From Mrs Brenda Cohen
Sir, Change may be needed in universities, but academic judgement cannot be made under financial pressures that affect the self-interest of those who must make them.

The only moral and reasonable way for the academic community of the country as a whole to deal with damaging cuts is to share them out evenly, with Oxford and Cambridge taking the same proportionate share as Salford and Aston. The only moral and reasonable way for the community of scholars of a particular university to deal with its cuts is to share them out evenly between its various activities.

It is to be hoped the universities will have the will to present a common front on this issue and demand a reallocation of the UGC

Checks on prisons

From Mr Clive Davies
Sir, Things may be different at Winsor Green and Blundeston, but when I was a member of the Board of Visitors at Walton Gaol, Liverpool, 1977-80, our right to visit any of the prison at any time was somewhat nominal. Staff shortages was the reason given for sometimes keeping board members, especially when unexpected, waiting about for an hour or more before allowing them access to particular parts of the prison; ample time to clean up, threaten, put to sleep or whatever any inmate who happened to be suffering maltreatment at the time of the visit.

I do not allege for a moment that such things happened or happen at Liverpool, only that they could.

Some members of boards, to my knowledge, have resigned because they felt powerless to be effective watchdogs. Like most serious students of penology I consider that real power in British prisons today lies with the uniformed officers, backed up by the muscular Prison Officers' Association. Decent, well-intentioned board members are not so much, as many prisoners allege, "in the Governor's pocket" as "under the

Historic interview

From Lord Birkett
Sir, I am somewhat puzzled by Mr Curteis's kindly letter to you (October 30). I simply cannot imagine in what way my father could be held to have "behaved discreditably" in his examination of Sir Oswald Mosley.

So far from having "anything to hide", the Birkett family is not aware of having anything at all to hide. The only direct family links with 1940 are now my sister and myself. We were both at school at the time, so we cannot be of much use to the historians. I remember only that my father found the task of administering the 18B Regulation tiring and often frustrating. And that he took it very seriously indeed.

If the authorities decide to release the transcript I shall have no objections at all, and shall be happy for the historians who are so anxious to see it. If, on the other hand, the criteria upon which they operate oblige the authorities to keep the transcript locked away I have no arguments at my disposal to persuade them otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
BIRKETT,
House of Lords,
November 1.

Unending pursuit

From Mr D. R. Vickers
Sir, In today's *Times* (October 29), the Reverend James Allan complains about mail-order material arriving at a deceased at a postboxer's address. It is easy to see how distressing this can be for the relatives, and reputable mail-order houses try their best to avoid what is both bad manners and bad business.

Customers who wish to have their names removed from a mailing list, for whatever reason, can help themselves and the firms concerned by giving as much notice as possible, writing legibly and with their full name and address, and quoting the all-important customer reference number where this is given in previous correspondence. Private and business interests coincide completely: none of us wishes to address an unwilling prospect.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. VICKERS,
Director,
Association of Mail Order Publishers,
1 New Burlington St. W1,
October 29.

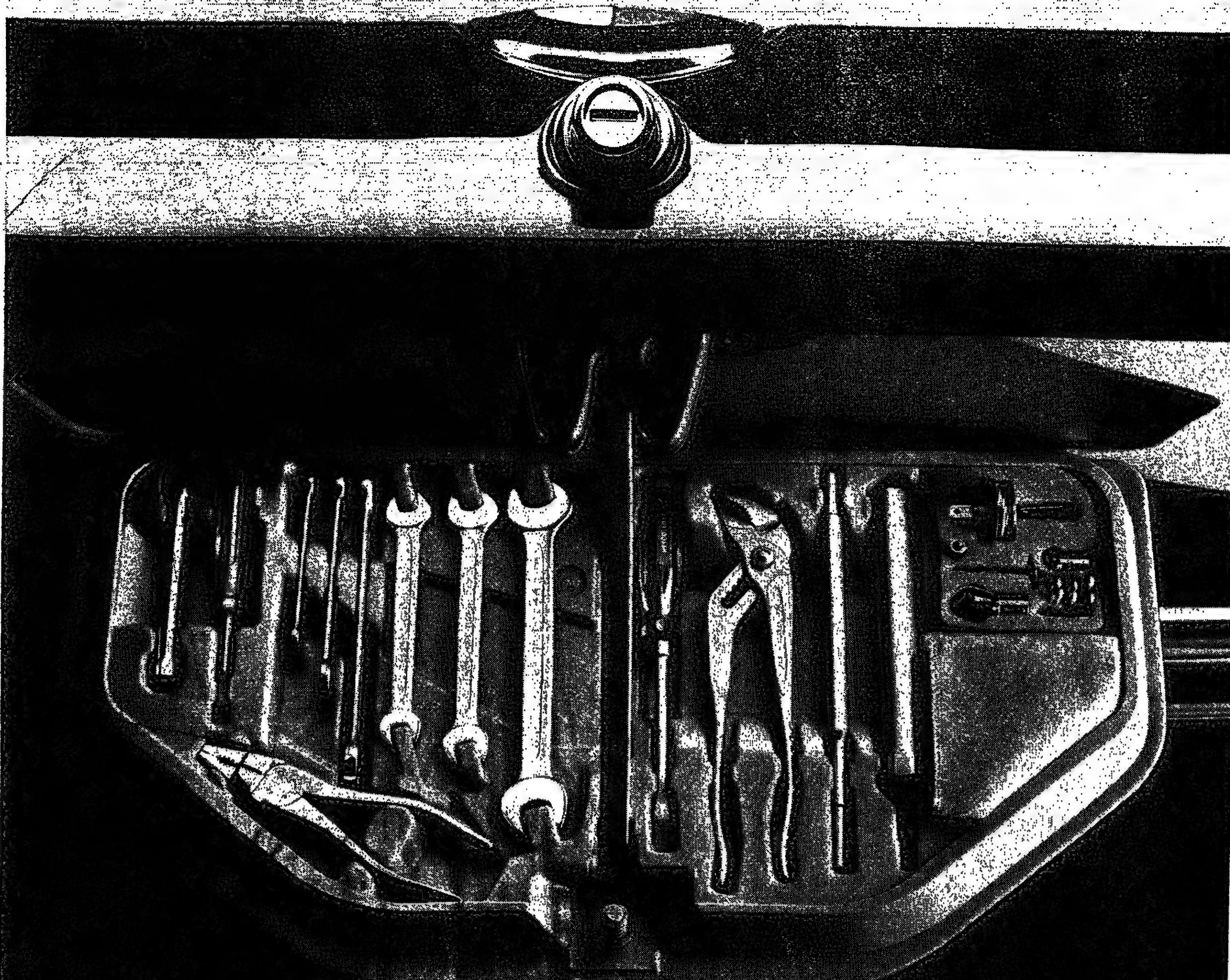
Invoking theology

From Mr Roger Butler
Sir, The Very Reverend Allan Shaw suggests ("Taken in vain", October 27) that the Government's policies are wrong if it is economics and not its religion at fault. I am not so sure. In the preface to his *Systematic Theology* that most eminent of modern theologians, Paul Tillich, declared: "The smallest problem, if taken seriously and radically, drove me to all other problems and to the anticipation of a whole in which they could find their solution." The scope of a theological system can be almost unlimited.

The Church must surely welcome the conversion of *Times* leader writers and their ilk to the realization of the all-encompassing relevance of theology.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BUTLER,
199 Half Moon Lane, SE24,
October 29.

WCRS



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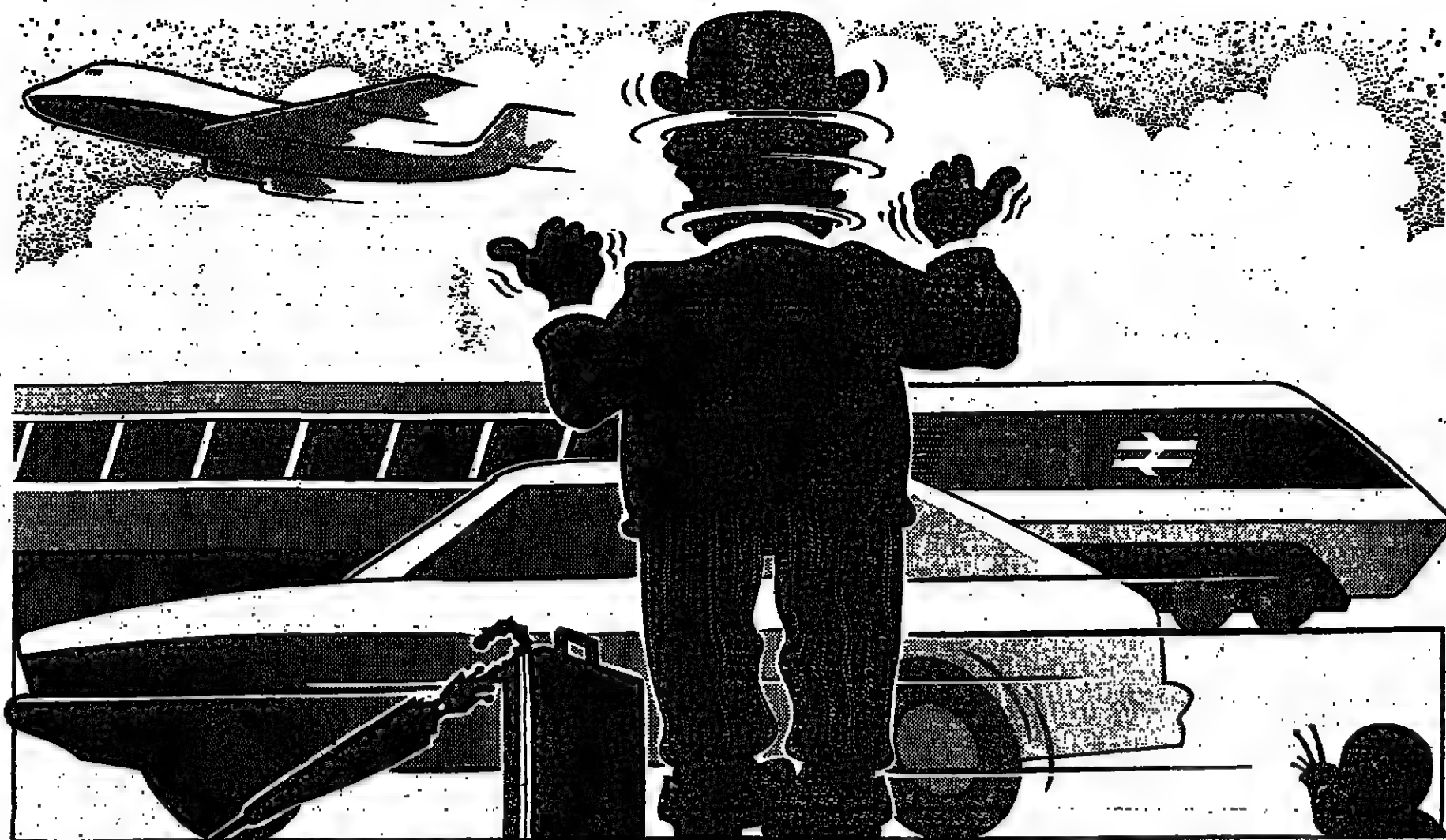
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26, Dealings End, Nov 6, 5 Contango Day, Nov 9, Settlement Day, Nov 16
 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div
BRITISH STOCKS										COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL									
1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div	1980/81 High Low Company	Price	Chg	Yld	Div
SHIPPING										MINES									
FINANCIAL TRUSTS										INSURANCE									
INVESTMENT TRUSTS										PROPERTY									
RUBBER										TEA									
MISCELLANEOUS										RECENT ISSUES									

من الامل

Business travel

Illustration: Mike Davidson



It's still the service that counts

Cheapness still comes very low on the business-traveller's priority list, despite the pressures on company budgets. Above all, the business person wants to be able to rely on his travel arrangements. Next comes speed and comfort. Cut-price rates are also only valued if they do not involve the loss of too much flexibility.

Mr Arthur Lyddall, vice president of the Institute of Travel Managers, whose members are employed by companies to coordinate employees' travel, spelt out the main requirements as "confidence, convenience and comfort" in addressing an industry seminar recently.

Technological aids may enable individuals to arrange all types of bookings from their own homes in years to come, he said. However Mr Lyddall's view was that the average business traveller would prefer "good service and the professionalism of an agent who knows exactly how to offer that service".

Mr Harry Pearce Sales, secretary-general of the Guild of Business Travel Agents, a tightly-knit association of the largest retail agents, claims that his members apply the utmost professionalism. To qualify, Guild members must be large, with a minimum annual turnover of £1m. At least one representative of an agency in membership must hold a professional qualification in travel and attendance at the Guild's bi-monthly meetings is compulsory. Membership is held at about 60 and there is at present a list of at least 40 companies

waiting to join, according to Mr Sales. All Guild members participate in an hotel voucher scheme which gives clients an introduction, and probably priority in booking, in most major hotels.

Large or small, choosing the right travel agent is half the battle. A good business agency should keep up to date with visa and currency regulations. It should also be able to advise about such matters as customs procedures for trade samples as well as hotel bookings, car hire facilities and local public holidays. There are, in addition, specialist agents with skills in particular sectors. Mr Sales describes how one of his members is expert in organising travel arrangements for orchestras, another in medical conferences, a third in getting newspaper people where they want to go.

While cheapness is not the first priority, even the most prestigious of big business agents should be able to strike a price somewhere near that of a discount ticket by, for example, joining his client to a party of others or advising the purchase of an inclusive ticket, or using any of the numerous other schemes within International Air Transport rules.

The other half of the battle for the best deal in business travel is to give the agent a chance to operate effectively. A frequent cry of travel agents is "if only our clients would not leave their bookings to the last moment". It is well worth thinking about travel plans well in advance and advising your agent of

your intentions. If more business people reversed the normal practice of making appointments first, and then investigating travel procedures on the relevant dates, the agents plead, they could save their clients 40 per cent or more of the travel cost.

A commonly-held view is that the commission system by which agents get paid is a disincentive for them to obtain the most economical price. In fact an agent can often gain much more profit by selling a reduced price package than a straight airline ticket. Since the commission paid by airlines is substantially higher on the reduced price air travel component of a package than on full fare tickets, there is only a marginal difference in the overall revenue the agent gains from the sale. In addition, the agent earns 10 per cent or more commission from the hotel, and/or car hire firm involved.

Another common misconception is that there is something shady or even

illegal about reduced price travel. The fact is that, although many business packages are tied to trade fares and exhibitions abroad, the use of such packages is not confined to participants.

Even if many business people will never be prepared to fix their work appointments around cheap travel opportunities or to take packages, one measure which would be welcomed by the industry as a whole, and which would cut costs without dropping standards, is for individual companies to hold regular meetings with their travel agents to discuss in broad terms what travel is contemplated. This would enable the agent to investigate facilities and routes, so as to offer the most advantageous method when the time came to book. In particular it would enable him to see whether he could match the requirements of several different clients to qualify for group discounts. Intelligent preplanning could also produce substantial savings. Several individual jour-

neys — e.g. visits to Frankfurt and Brussels — can be combined on the same trip.

Travel agents are keenly aware that they are facing fierce competition not only from "bucket shop" sellers of discounted tickets but also from do-it-yourself travel booking. Public viewdata systems like Prestel can place up-to-date details of fares and routes at anyone's fingertips. Businessmen can check their own flight times and even buy tickets using credit cards.

There is much to be said for the experienced business traveller making his own arrangements. Not the least of these is that by doing so, should anything go wrong, he is in a position to replot his schedule. Even without the aid of an electronic system businessmen can obtain much the same information as most travel agents use. Airlines can be telephoned direct for information about routes and fares; there are numerous hotel directories, and some companies compile lists of hotels recommended by staff

to suggest the directories. Up-to-the-minute information about visas, vaccinations, currency restrictions, etc., can be obtained from embassies in addition to trade intelligence.

However, all of this takes a great deal of time and effort which can be saved by proper use of a good travel agent. A useful first step for a business person who frequently visits the same destination is to carry out an independent investigation and then cross-check the results with an agent. Hogg Robinson, one of the biggest agents specialising in business travel, maintains what it calls an "air broking unit" which constantly monitors the market. It invites prospective clients to obtain a "cost saver file" to help checks on spending.

The travel industry is also experimenting with its own computer information and booking systems. For some time past agents have operated a network known as Travicom. This enables them not only to make direct bookings but also to have tickets printed simul-

aneously. Airlines can also use Travicom to advise agents about delays due to strikes, fog and mechanical breakdowns.

The Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is to demonstrate an alternative system to Travicom, known as Caltrav, at its annual convention this month. Agents are also using computer systems for handling internal accounting and administration which could result in a greater willingness to take on credit customers. One of the most recent of these is Comtrac, developed by Thomson's Travel Bureau in conjunction with IBM and aimed at small to medium-sized retailers.

At the end of the day, though, as many more travel agents are starting to realize, their main ammunition for future survival is the personal service they can offer, either over the counter or — in the case of a business — more usually at the end of a telephone. This is one of the reasons why the travel industry takes its vocational training schemes for young people so seriously.

Singled out by the Manpower Services Commission among examples of employers' training initiatives, the travel industry scheme gives youngsters aged between 16 and 19 a thorough grounding in what work in the industry involves. Formal qualifications are not essential.

Two periods of off-the-job training, each lasting two weeks, are separated by work experience. The programme, which includes a session at a Mediterranean holiday destination provided by tour operators at nominal cost, ends with a presentation by trainees.

After completing the course trainees can go on to study for the ABTA City and Guilds of London Institute certificate. While it has undoubtedly made conditions tougher throughout the travel industry the recession and high unemployment is at least enabling agents to improve the calibre of their staff. And staff, after all, is what any service industry is all about.

Patricia Tisdall

The air fare jungle

Getting in the right class

There is still a high percentage of business travellers, particularly those who do not go away a great deal, for whom the choice of airlines is a matter of complete indifference. They simply opt for the carrier whose schedule takes them to the airport nearest to their destination at the time they want to arrive.

Others have strongly held prejudices against particular airlines and will go to tremendous inconvenience to avoid them at all costs. The vast majority of business travellers lie between the two — they have certain preferences for particular airlines, but in the end the choice is dictated by practical considerations.

Nevertheless, most business travellers would like to experiment with more airlines than they do, and they are avid watchers of advertisements and listeners to travellers' tales. The problem is that only the most intrepid can penetrate the scheduling and fares jungle to find out what services are available on a particular route.

For these a rule of thumb guide used by one very experienced traveller of my acquaintance seems as good as any in the absence of other information. This is always to try to fly by the national carrier belonging to the country of destination. My friend argues that airport facilities are likely to be better and quicker on arrival at a home airport, and that in the event of landing fog jams the national carrier is likely to be given preference. Whatever the factual justification for this theory might be, at least his method provides variety.

The desire to experiment is increasing as more business travellers feel they are getting a raw deal in the price wars which started on the trans-Atlantic routes in the 1970s. Businessmen trying to collect their thoughts or write a report before or after a stressful meeting dislike the crowded planes which have resulted. They hate sitting cheek by jowl with carousing holidaymakers or small children. Insult is added to their feeling of injury by the suspicion (often justified) that

they may have paid more than double the fare paid by the occupant of the next seat.

The airlines have been aware of the businessmen's simmering resentment for some time. But until this year their main answer was the first class compartment with larger seats, greater leg room and lavish service. Unfortunately the extra cost, at any rate on most short haul European routes, was too much for companies to pay. The first class single fare to Paris, for instance from London costs £97 as against £50 for the standard economy rate (September 1981 rates). Most companies' policy is to pay first class fares only for long distances involving many hours of travel and the recession has made many clamp down even on limited first concessions.

The latest answer started by a number of airlines led by British Airways in April this year was to abolish First Class and substitute a new "Club" class.

While this would only cost about 5 per cent more than the Economy fare, it would retain many of the perks of the old first class, including a separate check-in, free drinks and better food. Seats and leg room, however, would be of standard size.

At the same time the "Economy" cabin was renamed "Tourist" fares were reduced but still also cut. There would be the smallest possible complement of cabin staff; food would be limited to picnic boxes carried on by passengers themselves on long haul routes while on short routes, food, drinks and duty-free goods would be eliminated.

The introduction of "Club" class was only partially successful because not all European airlines joined in. This meant that a passenger holding an economy ticket with, say Swissair or Lufthansa or one of the other non-participating airlines who wished to switch to British Airways' Club class had to pay more. Nevertheless, BA reported that the results of its joint experiment with Air France on the London to Paris route

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Alex McWhirter discusses the implications of cut-price air travel

Why you should jump on the 'bucket shop' bandwagon

In these recessionary times the business traveller has never before had so many opportunities for saving money, provided a travel agent takes the trouble to look for them.

Often some flexibility must be sacrificed, or a little more effort must be undertaken when sorting out your itinerary, but the rewards can result in savings of around 50 per cent for first class and 60 per cent on the price of an economy class ticket.

In Britain the unofficial discounted air ticket business and the business of cross border trading in "soft currency" tickets is booming. "Bucket shops", which now have a "quality" product to sell, have moved into the business travel market. Several enterprising ABTA/IATA appointed agents have jumped on the bandwagon and are now matching "bucket shop" prices for their important clients.

Those IATA agents who had been complacent enough to ignore the huge latent demand for cut-

price travel that exists among both companies and members of the public have seen their turnovers slump.

The Civil Aviation Authority does have the power (and the legal responsibility) to act and clean up the market, but in this age of the consumer, and with a government committed to a free market economy, discounting is viewed as an acceptable method of bringing down the cost of air travel. And IATA, who used to hand out juicy fines to its members who discounted, now turns a blind eye, recognizing the fact that nearly all its members are facing a cash crisis. Airlines themselves now go out of their way to assist their "bucket shop" outlets; they readily admit, off the record, that these outlets employ creative salesmen whereas many of their IATA agents are mere order takers.

Two areas of the globe offer especially attractive deals — the Far East and, to a lesser extent, Latin America. Here are some hints as to how to find them.

The Far East

Routes from Europe to the Far East offer cut-price deals. There is a huge variety of discounted, APEX and cut-price deals on normal first and economy fares available to all destinations. This is the area of the world which the "bucket shops" and enterprising ABTA/IATA agents can serve best of all.

Japan

As far as normal fares are concerned, Japan remains one of the world's most expensive destinations to reach. Those businessmen who want to reach Japan cheaply, learnt long ago to route themselves via Hongkong.

Hongkong with cut-price sector fares to Osaka/Tokyo. But should you prefer the Polar Route, to Japan because it is speedier and less fatiguing, you will find that the official fare is high and there are as yet no excursion fares.

There are two methods of saving money via the Pole: either take a package deal which at a starting price of some £900 offers return Polar flights and seven nights first class single room accommoda-

tion, or purchase your ticket through a "bucket shop" discount travel agency. Airlines have lost so much traffic to the Hongkong "Connection" that they have had to put many special deals on the market place. Thus the price of a discounted yearly return ticket, London/Tokyo, can be readily obtained for a price ranging from £560 to £720 (compared to £1,577). Moreover, it is valid for travel with major airlines such as BA, Air France, KLM and SAS. However, many businessmen will want to travel first class to Japan and visit other countries en route. How can they save on the normal first class return (£3,019)? Here are three methods:

1. **Purchase a round-the-world ticket.** You would need to book the first sector, at least 21 days ahead and travel right around the world but the savings are substantial. The price for the Northwest/Cathay Pacific ticket is £1,261 and that for TWA/Singapore Airlines is £1,499. Using the TWA/SIA ticket a typical routing could be: London/Los Angeles/Tokyo/Taipei/Hongkong/Bangkok/Singapore/London. Of course, additional destinations can be added or others deleted, so long as you stick to these carriers' networks.

2. **Travel via Hongkong.** For normal first and business class, BCAL's special offer first class return fare of £1,398 and economy cut-price fares, valid with any airline, the only restriction is that you must fly from the Continent, but you are free to return direct to Britain. Several travel agents are now dealing with tickets imported from this source.

3. **Purchase your ticket in Holland or Belgium.** Advantageous exchange rates and different pricing policies in both these countries mean that the present first class return Amsterdam/Tokyo costs DFL10,838 (£2,408) and from Brussels BFR179,020 (£2,386). These are official fares, valid with any airline; the only restriction is that you must fly from the Continent, but you are free to return direct to Britain. Several travel agents are now dealing with tickets imported from this source.

Hongkong
For normal first and business class, BCAL's special offers for point-to-point travel take some beating. This British independent line charges just £1,398 return for first class and £810 return business class, savings of around £800 and £50 over similar fares offered by Cathay Pacific and BA. There is no "bucket shop" market on the Hongkong routes to speak of as fares are so competitive.

APEX fares with only a 14 day lead-in and no minimum stay requirement cost £190 one-way and £380 return, although higher fares apply in the peak season in December and January.

When using these APEX fares, to reach the Colony it then becomes a natural low-cost gateway to destinations such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. Tickets purchased in Hongkong itself through cut-price travel agents offer additional savings for travel inside the Orient.

Singapore

There are no reductions on business class fares from Britain. To save money on the first class fare purchase your tickets in Holland or Belgium. From Amsterdam, the first class return is DFL7,354 (£1,534) while from Brussels it's BFR115,120 (£1,534) — the equivalent fare from London is around £2,374. "Bucket shops" in Britain discount Malaysian Airlines' first class to Singapore (via Kuala Lumpur) by as much as 25 per cent on the normal rate of £2,374.

The normal economy class return is £1,218 — here again fares from the Continent are cheaper. (For political reasons, neither KLM or Sabena promote their low-cost government approved fares to South East Asia outside their respective countries. In Britain they will only admit their existence after persistent enquiries.)

APEX fares are available from London at between £429 and £489 return, depending on season of travel. A thirty day lead-in is required with a minimum stay of 14 days. Should you intend to stay less than 14 days then purchase two one-way APEX fares. "Bucket shops" can offer plenty of discounted deals,

including "instant" APEX tickets (where the date on the validator stamp is turned back at the time of ticket issue) and yearly return fares with Qantas for the price of the latter's restrictions. These are currently one of the best deals on the market place.

Another cost-effective way of travelling to and around the Far East is to take one of the many flexible package deals now being offered by no less than thirty different operators. Generally speaking, the minimum/maximum stay required in the Orient is seven to 45 days.

You arrive and depart the Orient via one of its gateway cities, ie Bangkok, Singapore or Hongkong. Innumerable sectors can be added to build up a comprehensive itinerary and one of the main advantages of taking a package deal is that you enjoy flexibility combined with cut-price rates for air and ground arrangements.

For example, one large operator could offer five nights de luxe / first class single room hotel accommodation in five cities plus flights by Cathay Pacific over the routing London/Hongkong/Tokyo/Taipei/London for around £1,000 compared to the IATA economy fare alone of £1,577.

Latin America

Travel losses via Miami have forced the airlines operating direct flights from Britain to several points in South America to introduce Group 20 "consolidation" fares in order to compete. It is now cheaper to travel on a direct flight to the southern area than via Miami, and with this fare groups of 20 are merely consolidated on paper and the tickets sold off to individuals. Tickets can be purchased through any agent specializing in Latin America.

The return fare to Rio de Janeiro costs £555; to São Paulo £570; to Buenos Aires £607 and to Santiago £668. The minimum/maximum stay is 10 to 35 days and flights are with airlines such as BCAL, Varig and Aerolineas. Savings are at least 50 per cent on the excursion/normal fare.

The only reasons left for travelling via Miami now are: if you need a one-way ticket; if you wish to visit several different countries; if you cannot meet the minimum maximum stay requirements of the Group 20 fare; or if you need to visit several countries in the northern area, such as Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Panama and Mexico.

But other attractive deals have appeared on the market place. Air France offers yearly return tickets through its discount agency outlets to almost all South American destinations on its route network, at a cost of roughly 50 per cent more than the Group 20 fare.

A particular advantage of these fares, offered by the French national carrier is that they are available on an "open-jaw" basis. For example, if you plan to visit Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Caracas instead of having to travel via Miami and back-track, you can fly direct London/Paris/Buenos Aires.

Once in Buenos Aires (or before leaving London) you purchase separate tickets from BA through to Caracas via the other countries, returning direct with the other half of your Air France discounted ticket. Caracas/Paris/London. You can save at least 30 per cent on the normal IATA fare of around £1,600.

There are APEX deals to many Latin American destinations but they are not cheap and they are full of restrictions. Package deals offer a better bet if you wish to be tied to one country.

No airline flying from Britain to Latin America offers a business class zone, so whether you've paid £1,600 or £607 to get to Buenos Aires you can sit in any part of the economy class cabin.

Discounts for first class travel are not available for direct flights. You need to travel via Miami combining an Air Florida first class ticket at £798 return for the transatlantic sector with an onward fare with any carrier costing in dollars, price \$1,800 (£972). The price for a first-class London/Rio return using direct flights is around £2,300; by travelling via Miami the cost is reduced to around £1,770.

The author is travel editor, *Business Traveller*.

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Getting in the right class

Continued from page 17

were sufficiently successful for it to wish to turn all its European services to Club and Tourist, whether or not the other European airlines agreed. But without full-scale cooperation this will inevitably be a slow process.

Meanwhile, full fare paying passengers travelling Economy can comfort themselves with the knowledge that getting more for their money than their cut-price neighbours. Even if the benefits are not visible they are expensive for the airlines, in that full flexibility is offered. Reservations can be changed to another airline or a different time or date at no extra charge. There is no cancellation charge and tickets are valid for a year.

Less generally recognized are the facilities for stopovers and extra mileage incorporated in full fare Economy Class as well as First Class tickets. For instance the facility which allows 10 per cent extra mileage on travel between two points could enable the businessman travelling between London and Rome to go via Paris and Beirut at no extra charge. Again, the normal Economy (or Club) fare between London and Rome would enable the traveller to visit Paris, Zurich, Milan and Brussels without any extra fare.

If these benefits are not sufficient to overcome his resentment the businessman can always join the cut-price brigade. At the last count there were more than a dozen different price categories on offer through normal travel agents. Then there are the "bucket shop" or unrecognized travel agents offering the surplus tickets which airlines do not publicly admit to discounting but sell under-the-counter in contravention of International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

The problem with cut price tickets is that they all carry restrictions. To qualify for most cheap fares, on sched-

uled flights to Europe for instance, the traveller must spend six nights or a weekend at his destination. To obtain a cheap fare to the Middle East the main alternatives are an IATA approved excursion fare (restrictions on the number of stopovers and various minimum and maximum stay requirements) or purchase through a bucket shop. Even the most reputable seldom obtain visas on the traveller's behalf, which can be a strong disincentive for the businessman.

Competition amongst airlines is so fierce on the trans-Atlantic routes that bucket shops have been virtually squeezed out. Cheapest choice are the "Stand-by" tickets, whereby the traveller takes a last minute chance that there is space available for him on the plane. The savings here can be considerable — for instance £99 single to Boston from London as against £285 Business class (September prices).

If the wear and tear on nerves is too great the next cheapest are the "Pondhopper" or "APEX" fares. "Pondhopper" tickets, available on most United States destinations served by British Airways, Pan Am and TWA, give the traveller a confirmed seat but reservations can only be made a week ahead. APEX (Advance Purchase Excursion) on the other hand must be bought between two weeks and two months in advance and there are minimum and maximum stay requirements.

Travellers to South Africa or the Far East who intend to spend between two and four weeks at their destination would do well to enquire about Group Inclusive Tour fares. These are usually issued by airlines to travel agents on the strict understanding that they are sold only as part of a package which includes hotel accommodation.

Patricia Tisdall

How hotels fight recession

Rooms with a discount

This has been a bad year for British hotels. Although the Royal Wedding helped the London hotels a little in the summer, it did not compensate them for the double impact on bookings of the economic recession and a strong sterling exchange rate which has led to an estimated drop of 10 per cent in average occupancy rates.

Revenue probably suffered more than hotels since the recession has inhibited business spending, particularly of the celebratory type which is so good for the hotel trade.

The high sterling exchange rate has deterred foreign tourists coming over from the Continent on spending sprees. American tourists have been put off by economic problems at home as well as high costs in Britain.

For the business traveller in the United Kingdom the significance of these problems is that hotels are making greater efforts than ever before to win his custom out of season and at weekends. The proliferation of marketing schemes ranges from the top of the hotel tree in terms of size down to the very smallest establishments, many of which have linked together to pool their resources.

Typical of the types of scheme on offer is the "executive package" devised by the Carlton Tower in Chelsea. The hotel is giving companies which will guarantee booking 10 room nights a discount of about 20 per cent. In addition it charges a special weekend rate of £41 for night for two people (compared with a normal price of about £120) inclusive of continental breakfast, service and VAT.

Farther down the price scale another typical promotion is that being operated by Crest Hotels, the Bass Charrington-owned hotel group. For businessmen who collect 40 vouchers by spending £400, Crest offers free weekend accommodation for themselves, their wives and up to three children. Companies whose employees occupy a minimum of 500 room nights annually are being offered discounts of about 8½ per cent on weekday rates and 10 per cent at weekends.

Best Western, one of the larger of the hotel marketing consortiums representing 156 individually-owned hotels in Britain alone — they range in size from the five bedroom Fradley Arms hotel in Lichfield to the 340 room London Tara Hotel — is also giving free weekends to regular users through its "Executive Key Club Card". Up to a third discount on rail fares is offered to clients attending a conference of 10 or more delegates held at one of the group's hotels.

The concept of sharing reservation facilities and marketing expenses has spread to the very smallest hotels. One of the latest is a cooperative venture by 16 small hotels in Kensington, Chelsea and Earl's Court in London. According to Mr Mervyn Brady, sales director of the consortium: "With the recession the big hotel groups are fighting harder for business and small hotels like ours would have been left behind if we had not set up the consortium."

Issued for rather different reasons are the priority cards and club cards which are proliferating among the big international hotel groups, sometimes in conjunction with one of the credit card organizations. The main idea of these is that they identify regular business clients to hotel staff so that they will get priority if there is a shortage of rooms. They also help to prevent what is described as "bumping". This is where reservations get mysteriously lost and the traveller turns up at a hotel to find no room waiting for him. Such practices are prevalent in the Middle East and Latin America particularly but they also occur in West European cities during big trade fairs.

There are numerous tales of woe related by the traveller who has been given a "confirmed reservation" in, for example, Caracas or Kuwait, but on arrival finds that his room has been let to someone else. In such a situation the traveller staying with one of the big multinational chains has at least a sporting chance of bringing pressure on the local hotel manager from his head office.

A typical example of the priority schemes is the "Privilege Guest" card issued by Crest which is one of the largest hotel groups in Holland as well as Britain. This gives "regular and valued" guests priority in obtaining accommodation and tells holders that they will "automatically be allocated the best room available in the hotel" as well as offering special discounts.

The London-based Comfort Hotels group has an associate membership card which also promises priority in obtaining reservations as well as discounts. Hilton Hotels in the United States have an "overseas executive programme" available to travellers on British Airways and to clients of selected business house travel agents. This gives pre-registration so that guests can get to their rooms quickly. It also ensures that the hotel room is kept "regardless of how late you arrive".

Simplest of all of the priority schemes, however, is that operated by Best Western. Prospective guests simply quote the credit number of an Access, American Express, Barclaycard or Diners credit card and the expiry date when making a reservation. In the event of a client not arriving the company bills the credit card for the full amount of the room. The scheme is operated by the 24,000 associated hotels on Best Western's international network.

The most secure assurance for travellers who fear they may be "bumped" off their hotel booking is to travel on a package. Some operators block rooms, particularly at times of big conferences or trade fairs, as much as two years in advance, and they have developed special relationships with hotel management. Their reservations are more likely to be honoured than the individual's.

P.T.

What the European airlines offer

AIRLINE	CLASS	FLEXIBLE BOOKING	SEPARATE CHECK-IN	NEWS-PAPERS	MEAL	FREE BAR	PAY BAR	DUTY-FREE SALES
AER LINGUS (London-Ireland)	EXECUTIVE	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AEROFLOT	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AEROFLOT (Moscow-London)	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AIR FRANCE	CLUB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
ARI MALTA (London-Malta)	CLUB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AUTALIA	TOURIST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AUSTRIAN AIRLINES	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
BRITISH AIRWAYS	CLUB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	TOURIST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
BRITISH AIRWAYS	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
CYPRUS AIRWAYS	CLUB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	TOURIST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
FINNAIR (London-Helsinki only)	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	BUSINESS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
IBERIA	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	(4)	•	•	•	•	•	•
KLM	BUSINESS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	TOURIST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LUFTHANSA	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
OLYMPIC	BUSINESS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SABENA	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SAS	NEW ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	BUDGET	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SWISSAIR	FIRST	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	ECONOMY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TAP AIR PORTUGAL	ECONOMY (not London)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

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(2) Available on flights over 75 minutes.

(3) Available on flights over 90 minutes.

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(5) Genoa flights only.

Source: Business Traveller.



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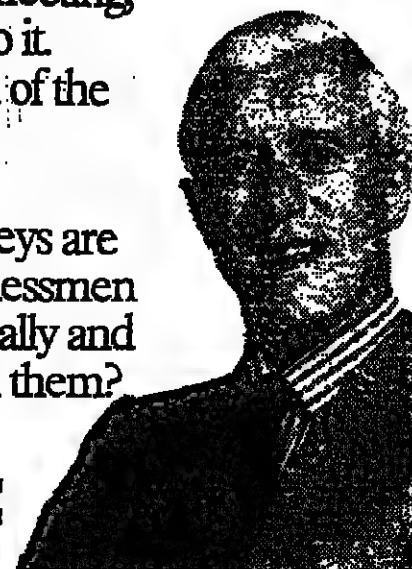
So far in 1981, on principal Inter-City routes, 89% of trains have arrived within 10 minutes of stated arrival time.

On individual routes the figures were higher. From London to Derby, Nottingham and Sheffield for example, the figure was 93%. From Newcastle to Liverpool it was 94%. From Glasgow to Edinburgh, 95%.

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Over 50 million rail journeys are undertaken each year by businessmen who arrive at meetings punctually and relaxed. Isn't it time you joined them?



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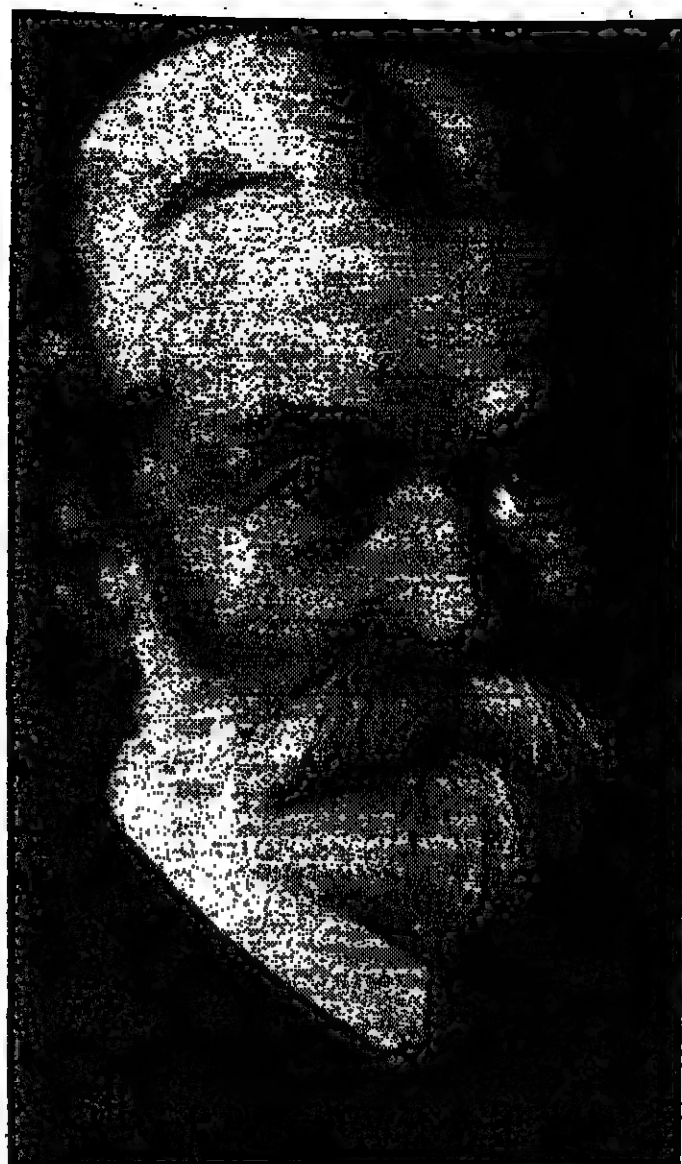
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IN ASSOCIATION WITH EROS TRAVEL ASTA

Patricia Tisdall on the traveller's currency dilemma

Plastic or paper money: which should you carry?



James C. Fargo, president of American Express for 33 years until 1914 and inventor of the traveller's cheque

Should you change your money in this country or abroad? Should you take travellers' cheques or rely on credit cards? Can you count on local banks recognizing your cheque guarantee card? These are some of the dilemmas which face business people travelling abroad. Most people use a combination because acceptability can vary greatly even within countries.

While cash is not the best answer on security grounds, it avoids social embarrassments. With credit cards, the bill is signed for yen or escudos or dollars or whatever. It comes back some weeks later to your home address converted into sterling at a rate which may be either better or worse than that prevailing at the time of the transactions. In addition, of course, if you are not back in time to pay within the grace period, there are interest charges on top. Nevertheless, credit cards are the most convenient way of settling big hotel or transport bills.

For pocket money, it is useful to learn the banking hours in countries you are visiting. While bargains can sometimes be obtained from back street money changers, their longer opening hours are often paid for by higher rates. The same goes for hotels. However, the effort of "shopping around" among banks for the best exchange rate is usually worthwhile when large sums, say more than £100, are involved.

One seasoned traveller's tip is that if you have to change a lot of money — avoid Friday afternoons. Since money markets are closed for the weekend many banks pay under the odds to avoid being caught by sudden rate changes on Monday mornings.

Traveller's cheques are of course specifically designed

for the travelling businessman. Their great benefit is that the money will be refunded if the cheques are lost, destroyed or stolen. Biggest operator in the field is American Express with almost half the market. Visa, Citycorp and Thomas Cook account for a high proportion of the remainder.

Fastest growth has been achieved by Thomas Cook, a subsidiary of the Midland Bank Group which has linked with Mastercard International of New York to challenge the dominance of American Express. The two companies are seeking to develop a Europe-wide system with a consortium of 1,000 European banks known as the Euro-Travellers Cheque International (ETCI). Initially, though, the agreement with Mastercard is expected to boost Thomas Cook's cheque sales in North America.

If travellers' cheques have been lost the loser's first stop must be the police. A police report is a vital preliminary in obtaining a refund. It also helps if the traveller has retained the sales slips as well as a note of the serial numbers of the cheques. These papers together with a passport should be taken to the local office of the organization concerned.

With credit cards, the procedure is to notify the issuing organization immediately. In the event of fraud the holder is usually liable only for about £30 per card — but only after the loss has been reported.

Travellers' cheques were invented by James C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, after he ran out of money in Paris in 1890. Since then they have grown to a worldwide market worth nearly £25,000m and £2,000m in Britain alone. The cost to users of obtaining

them is 1 per cent on the total amount, on top of that, however, there is usually an exchange transaction fee charged by the bank or whoever is cashing them if the cheques are not in the currency of the country visited.

As with buying currency notes, buying travellers' cheques in foreign currency in the United Kingdom is a gamble. It can produce a profit or a loss depending on which way exchange rates are moving.

A more recent innovation than travellers' cheques are "travel and entertainment cards" or "charge" cards issued by companies like American Express, Diners Club and Carte Blanche. These give no extended credit and usually involve the payment of a fee — presently £17.50 annually, for American Express, £12.50 per annum for Diners.

American Express in particular promotes the use of its card for paying for airline tickets and car hire. If their travel tickets are charged to the card American Express cardholders automatically receive £35,000 worth of travel accident insurance at no extra cost. A promotional link with the Hertz car hire company prevents the necessity for a deposit.

Even more recent, so far as Britons are concerned, has been the introduction of the credit card pioneered by Barclays Bank in 1965. An agreement with the Bank of America resulted in Barclays being able to use the blue, white and gold bands of the Bank Americard (later Visa) scheme which had already been in operation in the United States for more than a decade. In 1972 a consortium of the other big British banks launched Access which is

linked into Interbank's Master Card international network.

Today, banks in more than 30 countries issue Visa cards. These, according to the Monopolies Commission report last year, are accepted in 130 countries at 2,500,000 trader outlets and cash can be obtained on them at over 73,000 banking offices.

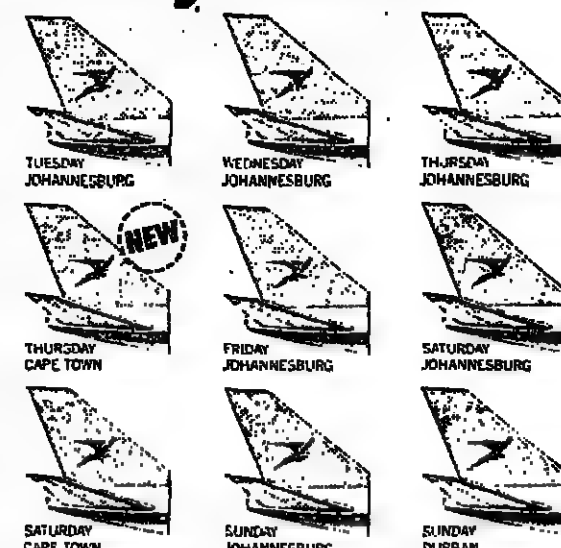
Access, being newer, took longer to develop its international connections. However as a result of an agreement with Interbank, Access card holders are entitled to buy goods and services at all Interbank outlets worldwide. As with Barclaycard, some smaller traders are hesitant about the card's unfamiliar design but participating banks readily accept the Master Card symbol which it incorporates.

Drawing cash by Access or Barclaycard abroad is as economical a way as any of saving money on exchange transactions, provided it is repaid during the grace period and no interest is due. Cashing a personal cheque against a cheque guarantee card can be expensive, involving charges ranging from £3 to £25 per transaction, but in most countries it is an acceptable option.

The newest alternative is a scheme recently introduced by the National Girobank which will issue post cheques which can be cashed abroad. These allow travellers to draw up to £100 in cash a day at more than 80,000 Post Offices in 21 European and two North African countries. No commission is payable locally, but Giro charges 50p for each cheque when they are debited to the United Kingdom account.

One of the big advantages of this scheme is that, as in Britain, Post Offices abroad stay open longer than banks.

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The health insurance pitfalls

Always read the small print

Before setting off on a business trip, anyone starting a new job would do well to check precisely what insurance cover their employers have made for them and what the conditions are.

Most holidaymakers are aware of insurance requirements because of the high penalties for cancellation of package holidays. But business travellers frequently neglect the most elementary precautions and only find out when it is too late that cover is inadequate or non-existent.

The most common misconception is that free medical treatment is automatically provided to Britons travelling in any other EEC country and that private insurance is therefore unnecessary. In fact, eligibility depends on whether sufficient national insurance contributions of the right category have been paid.

Until recently, for instance, the self-employed were not included. Additionally fairly cumbersome formalities, notably the procurement and completion of the Department of Health and Social Security form E111, need to be completed ahead of every journey. Even then standards of treatment may not be all that the busy executive would desire. The Consumers' Association warns in *Holiday Which?* that "You are likely to have long waits for free treatment from the Greek health care scheme in local insurance offices, surgeries and hospitals". It adds that hospital wards may be crowded, and generally neither meals nor laundry services are provided for patients.

While £500 is too low, it can also be argued that the £50,000 medical insurance cover now offered by many of the major travel insurance policies is too high, particularly if travel only takes place in Europe. Mr Joe Perry, who has been specializing in travel insurance since 1958 (initially with Lloyds and since 1964 with his own company), says that the maximum claim encountered for Europe last year was £6,250, and that this case involved the use of an air ambulance. His company has dropped medical insurance

Travel insurance policies: limit of cover				
Company	Cancellation	Medical	Personal	Baggage
ASTA Extrasure	£3,000	£50,000	£5,000	£500
Accident and General Travel Board	£1,000	£50,000	£5,000	£150
Europacare Holidays	£1,000	£50,000	£5,000	£150
David Bull	£3,000	£50,000	£10,000	£200
Europa	Cost of holiday	£50,000	£3,000	£500
Home Insurance/AFA (Superiors)	£3,800	£50,000	£3,000	£100
Home & Overseas	£800	£50,000	£5,000	£750 combined
Perry Travellers	£50 per £50 insured	£10,000	£10,000	£750
Norwich Union (Holiday Plus)	£400	£50,000	£10,000	£800 combined
Travellers Insurance Association	£750	£25,000	£2,500	£600 combined

Source: Travel Trade Gazette

cover for Europe to £10,000 and cut premiums accordingly, as have some others, including Norwich Union.

Businessmen may also pay unnecessarily high premiums (an important ingredient in the current cost cutting travel environment) if they opt for one of the travel agents' standard insurance packages.

Three-quarters of these claims arising from these packages are for cancellation charges, and premiums are adjusted accordingly. Businessmen who tend to use scheduled air services and rarely encounter such charges should seek a policy which covers only medical, emergency, baggage, personal accident, money, personal liability and other risks likely to be encountered while he is away, rather than paying expensive premiums for the period before he goes.

An increasing number of employers organize private medical insurance for employees. Most of these provide cover for holidays and business trips abroad. But premiums, which according to a survey by the Consumers' Association last year of seven of the largest associations, worked out at between £48 and £149 annually are expensive if only overseas insurance is required for occasional trips.

There are a variety of discounts available, however. The biggest discounts are for groups and, of course, they

are promoted mainly to the big employers; but small businesses should note that group reductions can be obtained in other ways. Even if the group consists only of five or six friends they can get up to a third off provided the premiums are sent in block by the group secretary.

Most of the associations surveyed by *Which?* gave discounts to members of professional or trade associations. Both BUPA (British United Provident Association) and PPP (Private Patients Plan) offered reductions to people aged under 25. Reductions are also available for payment by credit card, by direct debit and by National Giro.

The normal theoretical procedure for most insurers is for the claimant to pay all bills himself and then claim the money back from the insurer. In practice, according to *Which?*, you can normally send bills direct to the insurer accompanied by a claim form signed by the consultant. But this may often not work overseas.

The Master Plan scheme operated by PPP gives subscribers a plastic card which proves that they are insured, so that bills can be sent to them direct. But this too is not universally recognised.

A more specialist and deluxe service for travellers is provided by Europ Assistance (part owned by the Eagle Star Group). Policy holders are given a telephone number to ring if misfortune strikes which connects to a 24-hour switchboard manned by multilingual nurses.

Most experts agree, however, that innovations in insurance are needed to match developments in the travel market. For example, as more businessmen turn to charter flights to save on schedule fares, they may need cancellation insurance after all. What happens if a holiday is combined with a business trip? How do spouses fare under their companion's insurance?

The best answer as always, is for the businessman to read the small print in insurance contracts and seek alternatives if he is not satisfied with what is offered.

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The Wakefield idea

Why don't more towns follow the example set by Wakefield in Yorkshire? In conjunction with the local authority and chamber of commerce the Yorkshire and Humberside Tourist Board has coordinated such services as secretaries, photocopying, printing and translation and is offering them as a complete "Key Business Centre" package to visitors.

Facilities have been linked with all the hotels in the city so that not just big hotels but also guest houses can provide office services for visitors. Other services include photographic equipment hire, car

repairs and meeting rooms. Users are invited either to contact the services direct through a special directory (printed in three languages) or to ask their hotelier to make contact for them. There is, in addition, a Business Centre office in the Town Hall. The service sounds just the answer for anyone who has ever tried to work out of a strange hotel bedroom far from base.

To find out more, contact Mr John Dillon-Guy, Director Yorkshire & Humberside Tourist Board, 312 Tadcaster Road, York YO2 2HF.

P.T.

P.T.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

David Hewson with luggage tips

Packing light for an easy trip

Mr William Boot, country-traveller, set off for Ishmaelia carrying a rather overfurnished tent, three months' rations, collapsible canoe, jointed flagstaff and Union Jack, hand-pump and sterilizing plant, an astrolabe, six suits of tropical linen, sou'wester, camp operating table and surgical instruments, a portable humidifier guaranteed to preserve cigars in condition in the Red Sea, Christmas hamper complete with Santa Claus costume, tripod mistletoe stand, and a cane for whacking snakes.

Today, his creator, Mr Evelyn Waugh, could have done much better. A pocket television set, perhaps? Or portable steam iron? Perhaps, even, a calculator which will wake him up at 8am in any time zone of the world (something the aforesaid Mr Boot would have found most useful).

Miniaturization is a modern concept which has rebounded on the business traveller. True, the individual items of his baggage may be lighter than those of Mr Boot's time, but they have multiplied in character and design so much that he remains in danger of being overwhelmed by possessions as much as he ever did.

Creative packing is a discipline which regular travellers must learn if they are to survive the hurly-burly of the modern airport. One regular reader of *Business Traveller* recently revealed his rather startling method of packing enough for two weeks abroad into a small holdall.

In fact, the job of transferring normal luggage into cabin baggage is now a widely-practised hobby of many travellers. There are two main advantages. The most obvious is that if you carry luggage with you there is no need to wait at your destination for your case to

make its way through the airport's handling system. This can be a boon, particularly at some Italian airports where it can take longer for luggage to travel from the plane to the terminal than your original journey from London.

The second advantage is that, with your luggage safely in the overhead compartment with you, not even the clumsiest airline can send it to Brussels when you are on your way to Hongkong. The rule for the cabin baggage specialist is to pare needs to an absolute minimum, say two lightweight suits, two shirts, underclothes, toilet kit and a spare pair of shoes. This should just about fit into a medium-sized holdall with very little room to spare.

Travelling light is only feasible if you are willing to make daily use of hotel laundry facilities wherever practicable. It is worth remembering that a few hotels offer a seven-day laundry service; in the Middle East you will find it virtually impossible to obtain most hotel services on a Friday, and elsewhere laundries often close at week-ends. Clearly, this kind of baggage is not practical for anyone who needs to carry a large number of papers.

In America, where cabin baggage first got off the ground, a flourishing industry has arisen trying to gain passengers extra room on board a plane. The ultimate in this field is the suit carrier, now easily available in Britain. It resembles a conventional suit cover, is made out of tough plastic or leather, can hold two suits and a selection of other clothes, and is carried by a sling over the shoulder.

These bags are frequently sold with the advice that most airlines will allow them to be



A charabanc load of sightseers leaving the American Express, Berlin office in 1913

carried on board. Perceptive travellers will spot the caution behind this statement. Anyone trying to bring their luggage into the cabin is probably breaking the airline's regulations if the bag is bigger than a conventional briefcase. If you succeed, it is largely down to the good nature of the check-in staff and cabin crew.

So try not to be too conspicuous; even the most sweet-natured stewardess is likely to balk at the sight of a passenger struggling up the entrance to a plane bent double under a groaning suit carrier.

When you are on board,

tuck your hold-all out of harm's way, or, if you are carrying a suit carrier, suggest that the stewardess puts it in the coat rack section. Travellers flying first or business class are likely to find the crew more amenable to their requirements, simply because their compartments have more room than those in the economy class.

The well-prepared traveller should never set off for any destination without possessing some reference book giving him basic details about the country to be visited. Paperbacks should always be bought before departure, since they invariably cost

more abroad, notably in the Middle East where a spot of light reading is often welcome.

Finally, an important item often forgotten—a medicine kit. Aspirins, fruit salts, plasters, and stomach treatments are invariably needed when they are never available. It remains one of the greater wonders of the travelling world, that no one has yet come up with a widely-available pack containing those items.

Only the very fortunate stumble on these things out of the blue. Graham Greene is one of them. In 1955, he

found himself in Hanoi after its capture by the Viet Minh. Depressed and ill, he smoked a few pipes of opium and found himself racked by a passionate desire for the impossible—a bottle of Eno's.

"A messenger was despatched and before the pipes were finished I received the impossible," he recalls in *Ways of Escape*. "Anyway, the Enos and the pipes took away the sickness and the inertia and gave me the energy to meet Ho Chi Minh at tea. I had drunk the last bottle of beer in Hanoi. Was this the last bottle of Eno's?"

Pocketful of facts

Do you know how to dial the telephone operator in Sofia? What are Turkey's main industries? What is the population of Liechtenstein and do you need a visa to get there? These are some of the questions answered in a splendid little compendium published by Berlitz.

The book, which is the first of a planned series, contains basic information about 31 countries in East as well as West Europe under the same cover. It measures only 4 inches by 5½ inches but could be a contract saver for the jet setting businessman of the "It's Thursday so I must be in Paris" type.

Each section contains practical information such as the time zone, electricity grading and whether or not it is safe to drink the tap water. It also presents potentially embarrassing social hiccups by describing the type of government, the main religions and social customs.

What could be invaluable to the businessman, however, are the details about principal trading partners, trade fairs, chambers of commerce abroad, and the lists of background reading material and where to get it. Even for the non-contract grabbing businessman, the light-hearted style makes for easy, informative reading.

Berlitz Business Travel Guide—Europe, price £1.95, is distributed by Cassell. Patricia Thadell

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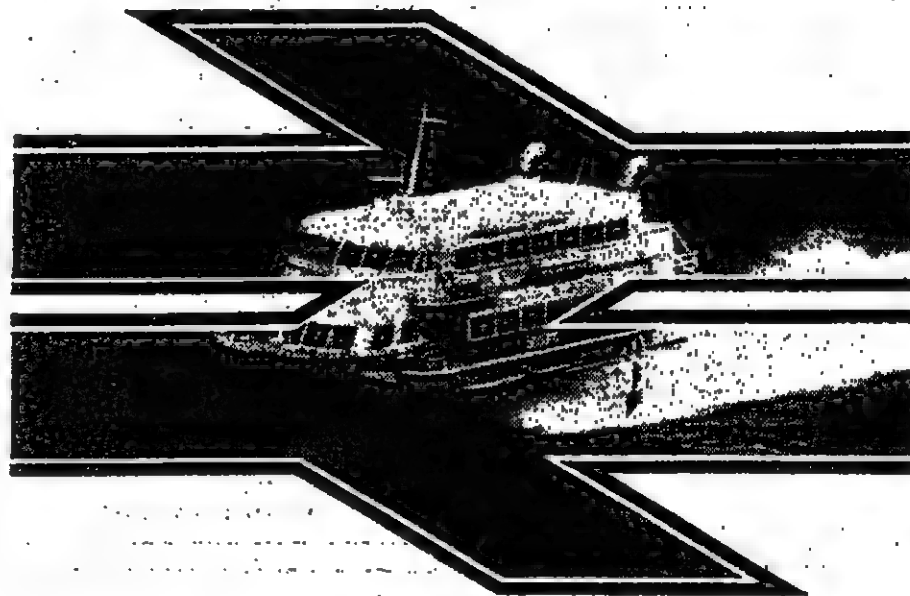
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مكتبة الأمل

Confederation of British Industry conference: Opening day at Eastbourne

Pennock urges productivity for pay rises

The quickest way for Britain to restore its competitiveness and reduce the number out of work was for those in work to receive no pay increase unless backed by increased productivity, Sir Raymond Pennock, President of the Confederation of British Industry said in his opening address to the CBI Annual conference in Eastbourne yesterday.

Sir Raymond said that the conference had to decide what business leaders should have as their priorities for action in the next 12 months to get business moving.

"We are here to decide our actions and every one of them must pass the litmus test of competitiveness. That is why competitiveness is imprinted on every background paper distributed to you, and that is why I hope competitiveness will be the most frequently-used word in our conference over the next two days."

But he told delegates that they could not produce action if they had no confidence of meeting and growing and even of drying.

Reports by Robert Morgan, John Winder, Geoffrey Browning, and Richard Evans. Photographs by John Manning.

Sir Raymond gave a recap of what had been achieved during the past year and outlined what he called the CBI's Ten Commandments for 1981.

1. The CBI had led business and industry successfully in the battle to bring down inflation by moderate wage settlements. "Last year we halved them, and this year our objective is not dissimilar. Last year we said it had to be a single figure wage settlements, and we did not mean 9 per cent. This year, we say some can afford nothing and most of us not much more."

2. The confederation continued to support the Government in fundamentals, but had continually pressed for much tighter control of public revenue expenditure which had achieved significant effect in central government departments.

3. As the chief contributor to local government expenditure through a £5,000m rate bill, the CBI had fought long and furiously against massive and unjustified increases. Businessmen were subjected to business to taxation without representation.

4. The CBI had initiated a working party in the National Economic Development Council which successfully sought agreement on the facts about energy charges.

5. A year ago, the CBI had been a lone voice on the inequity and ineffectiveness of the National Insurance surcharge as a tax on exports and jobs. "We now have a chorus of support which extends into the Cabinet itself. The Chancellor said he feared a reduction of NI surcharge might be absorbed in higher wage rates — let me here and now dissuade him."

6. Sir Raymond said the abolition of the surcharge would increase United Kingdom profits in his company by 20 per cent or £2m and added: "I give my guarantee here and now that that money would be spent, not on higher wages, but on investment to create new jobs and to preserve those already in existence."

7. The timing of the 4 per cent rise in interest rates last month had been "tragic". The Government understood the gravity of the reversal from lower interest rates, and had affirmed that the continued reduction of interest rates was a main plank of its avowed policy. "We will be seeing that this affirmation remains at the forefront of their thinking."

8. The CBI's Smaller Firms Council had carried the entrepreneurs' case into every Government Whitehall and Westminster. 9. The CBI had pressed its case at all levels over payment of sickness benefit. It was now accepted that there should be a 100 per cent reimbursement of the cost of transferring to employers the payment of sickness benefit in the first eight weeks of sickness.

10. The confederation had worked hard to stem and reverse the escalating imbalance of trade with Japan.

"We are making every effort... to educate the nation on the stupidity and futility of even contemplating success from the EEC."

"To believe we can replace



Sir Raymond: Pay at root of inflation

nearly half of our exports one-sixth of all we make — to a market on our doorstep with no tariff barriers, but distant deep sea markets with expensive lines of distribution and often high tariff and non-tariff barriers, is an affront nonsense which could affect more than two million jobs."

Looking ahead to conference debates, he said that pay was the very root of competitiveness. "The fact is that, for most of us, pay is paramount and in an age of low growth and high competition the level of settlements makes or breaks many businesses."

Pay was also at the very root of inflation, Sir Raymond did not agree with commentators who believed that inflation could not be reduced any further.

"It is our job to make the twenty odd million people in jobs understand that the major cause of having three million not in jobs is because, for five years they in jobs have been paid more and more for less and less output."

The quickest way back to competitive prosperity, and

the reduction of that three million out of work, is for the twenty million in work to receive increases — if not of nothing at least of not more than those of our German and Japanese rivals, and positively no pay increase unless backed by increased productivity."

Adversity could present an opportunity for radical reform and the creation of a new national system of training and work experience for all school leavers for varying periods, according to their skills. To succeed, it had to incorporate the best features of present apprenticeship training, and would only work with the full-blooded, unconditional involvement with the trade union movement.

"The unions cannot be outraged at youth unemployment and then back off support of this initiative because they do not agree with the economic policies of the Government. I appeal to them to rise above party politics to back this new initiative of the Manpower Services Commission."

The Cabinet was in the throes of its annual trawling over the control of public expenditure.

"We have a national expenditure bill of about £120,000m and over £34,000m is on the cost of people whom the Government employs. The debate, and indeed the action, should not just be on policies. But to do with people, their pay — which government is tackling — and managing levels and pensions — which by and large they are not."

The Government had forced industry to put its house in order. Now it was time for the Government to put its own house in order.

Sir Raymond, addressing his remarks specifically at spending Cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and managers of the NHS and local government, said: "We have done our stuff. Please now get on and do yours. And please hurry up about it, because it is within local government, centrally, more than any other sector of the community, are having to pay for it."

MacGregor admits need for stronger management

Britain's industrial managers were partly to blame for today's high level of unemployment, Mr Ian MacGregor, Chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said when he opened a debate on "unemployment — are we tackling the problem?"

He said the subject of unemployment was appropriate because 3 million people were paying the penalty for a decade in which the British people indulged themselves in rewards which they had not earned. "It is a tragedy and one which we all have a part to play in resolving."

"It is true that certain policies adopted by government and the attitudes of trade unions have been less than helpful. But I would ask one question — what are we managers doing to resolve this problem? Have we been willing during the last decade to accept lower standards of performance than our competitors? I am afraid it is true."

Recently, British Steel invited a party from Japan to inspect one of its steel operations and to give their frank comments on it. Their report was simple.

The equipment was as good as much in Japan. Unfortunately BSC did not achieve the performance that the Japanese would expect from that equipment. Too many people were being used to do the work.

He said that too often managers delegated the task of communicating with their work force. Managers had to be on the front line with their people every day and all day putting across the message of what the real competitive world was all about.

Training of the work force was imperative. Britain could not compete without a skilled work force which was one of the greatest resources the country had. Government unions and managers had to work to improve training systems.

Mr Carter had once spoken of having the moral equivalent of a war. "All of us in management are in that position. We should regard ourselves as having the moral equivalent of a war to make sure the human resources of this country are properly used," he said.

Dr K. A. G. Miller, APV Holdings, said the CBI should back the university grants committee and the university vice chancellors in the task of converting Britain's universities into a smaller but better system within the financial resources available.

Sir Adrian Cadbury of Cadbury Schweppes, complained about the 30 per cent cut at Aston University. A university with which he was involved. A high proportion of graduates from there went into industry. The biggest cut in student numbers had occurred in those institutions from which industry recruited most heavily.

Because Salford, Aston and Bradford had been hardest hit the impression given was that technological universities were the least important. The CBI should speak out in a clear voice on educational



Ian MacGregor: To arms against unemployment

priorities since they affected the country's ability to compete.

Sir Donald Barrow Midland Bank made a plea for greater involvement by the CBI in the primary, secondary and higher education structures.

They should expand the work of the CBI's education and training directorate. The CBI should identify with bodies for which members could serve, and strongly encourage the working businessman to join them.

He moved a motion, later unanimously agreed, that this conference recognizes the need for greater CBI involvement in and understanding of the national education structure and reaffirms its support for "understanding British industry" and other institutions and methods to improve collaboration between business and education.

Mr D. G. Stevens, of John Laing, said that they should not spend time and energy knocking the youth opportunities programme, but should build on it. Young people leaving school should have an opportunity of work experience.

Mr James Mundell, of North-west Regional Council industrial policy committee, said that no businessman would speak, as some politicians had done in ignorance, of a return to the employment levels of some years ago. As thousands of 16-year-olds poured on to the labour market, Britain was the only western industrialized nation without a plan for transition from school to work.

They had an urgent need for such a programme covering every youngster, lasting for two years. It was needed now, not in five years' time. They should also harmonize

the retirement age of men and women with 800,000 men over 60 out of employment. These proposals would reduce unemployment by 1,200,000 at a stroke.

"We must change attitudes to unemployment. When I hear ministers plibly telling the unemployed to get on bikes and look for work I wonder if attitudes have really changed."

Mr Mundell then moved: That "this conference advocates a radical new approach to unemployment and calls on government as a first step to formulate a national plan to better prepare school leavers for work and to reduce male retirement age." The motion was carried by a narrow majority.

Mr Martin Jourdan of Parker Knoll, said that unless the conference came to grips with unemployment and was seen to do so, it would have failed.

"We represent British industry and all who work in it. While some will argue we are not responsible for the unemployed our future, whether in terms of demand or skills, depends to an extent on the re-employment. There is therefore every reason for us to lead in this major area of policy."

Mr Vincent Bready, of the National Farmers Union, said the pressures now being faced in industry had happened to farmers in the early 1960s. The name of the game was competitiveness and the answer lay in better productivity. Which meant less employees with higher skills.

J. K. SYKES of Watts Blake Bearn, said the CBI document on people and work failed to mention customers. He was applauded when he went on: "Yes, customers create jobs, nobody else. Government does not create jobs; we do not directly create jobs, our customers create jobs."

He did accept Britain had inevitably to have a large unemployed population. There were 55 million consumers in Britain. There were something like 3,500 million consumers outside Britain and "it is about time we got off our backs and got a few more."

Mr Christopher Bailey of Bristol Channel Shiprepairers, said that the motion conference had passed on unemployment was completely nutty.

Of course, they would like to see a radical new retirement age and better education for young people but they should not pass a resolution as they had done without costing it.

He proposed a resolution, which was carried overwhelmingly, saying: "That this conference, recognising the common interest employers and employees, calls on the CBI to establish immediately an unemployment action group with the authority to invite members of the TUC to join them in formulating proposals on how to minimize unemployment and its causes while at the same time encouraging competitiveness, efficiency and creation of national assets."

Pay bargaining

Wage settlements more realistic

Unless pay bargaining arrangements were made competitive and efficient, the most vital of the components out of which prosperity must be rebuilt would be destroyed, Mr James Gould, chairman of the Scottish CBI, said.

He was opening the debate on "Pay bargaining — a new realism or an uneasy truce?" based on a CBI background paper which noted that since mid-1980 there had been a sharp reduction in pay settlements and few strikes apart from that at the Civil Service.

Optimists had called this the wakening of a new realism, said the paper. But others had suggested it was more the result of fear than understanding, more a change of behaviour than attitude.

The document said: "Whichever view is right, we cannot get away from the fact that it is one thing to achieve sensible settlements when the economy is in recession, but quite another to continue the trend when parts of the economy start to recover."

Mr Gould said pay bargaining should be positive, constructive and confident, there was no alternative to industry becoming more competitive. In the past industrialists had failed to explain that reducing the level of pay settlements was not a hostile, mean piece of employer self-interest. They had failed to explain that pay was the make-or-buy issue for all.

This year, Mr Gould said, they were fitter, slimmer and more efficient and that was how they must continue. There would be problems, but management must take the initiative and above all communicate.



Mrs Mills: Pay pounds, not percentages

If managers did their job properly, the militants would get no foothold. If they failed, they could not expect restrained and encouraging government, nor responsible trade unions.

Britain had priced itself out of markets because labour costs had been too high, said Mr Gould. Employers must ensure that employees understood this and they must have the guts to stand firm.

Mr Michael Walker, of Sidlaw Industries, said that in the search for this illusive new realism, employers were up against an unattractive reality of human nature, in a combination of muscle and greed.

The reducing level of some recent settlements should not lull employers into the false belief that this apparent move towards realism was either universal, or necessarily here to stay.

Mr Walker said the "muscle-and-greed brigade" made

it pretty clear that it was not universal and, when the economy improved, the muscle would get stronger and the greed would roll again.

The message had not got through, but those who did strive to get the message across should be rewarded with some signs of reasonableness and responsibility.

Mrs Rowena Mills, of Rowena Mills, said she was worried not to see managers on the factory floor most often. They needed to get down there to win the hearts and minds of the people.

They should no longer talk in terms of percentages in pay negotiations, but pounds instead. Percentages were based on the movement in the retail price index, which covered not only essential goods and services, but other things as well. They were being asked to contribute to bingo, football and the cost of taking the old man down to the pub (laughter).

He appealed to large companies, including the nationalised industries, to sell off to their work-forces small subsidiaries and asked the financial institutions to be generous in their field.

Mr A. F. Frodsham, of the Engineering Employers Federation, said that in industrial relations the law was an important factor. But when it came to change he was in favour of the step-by-step approach.

He urged the employers to forge the weapon of solidarity which the unions had already used but "we have not."

Mr Roland Long of International Harvester, said that the miserable sequence of destructive trade union activities which had made a major contribution to the sorry condition in which they found themselves. There were, however, signs that lessons had been learnt.

They were all trying to make a good professional job

Industrial relations

Industry must have say in negotiations

The governance of pay and industrial relations must never again be allowed to pass into the exclusive hands of the trade unions and the Government as it has done in the past. Particularly during the "social contract", Mr A. T. Shadforth of Inco Europe said. He was opening a debate on "Industrial relations — whose responsibility?"

"It was industry that paid the bills, and although the unions and the Government were important constituents, industry possessed the span of relationship and responsibility which gave it a unique role in industrial relations."

Mr P. A. Thompson of National Freight Corporation, moved a resolution which was carried on show of hands. It stated: "This conference exhorts large companies, financial institutions and the CBI to help the growth of employee ownership as one way of reducing the 'us and them' syndrome in British industry."

He said that when the workforce decided to buy out the NFC, there had been tremendous enthusiasm for the idea. Managers, drivers and typists had all been turned on.

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of communicating with their employees and to win their commitment to the success of the enterprise by reasoned argument and persuasion.

"The key to success they would be at the top of every league they could think of. With all the statutory support given to them the trade unions were now in a weaker and more vulnerable position. 'The last thing we need is legislation to strengthen us', he said.

Until they knew how successful the new employment legislation was in dealing with problems, they should leave that alone. "It would be reprehensible of the Government to seek to use the circus of industrial relation legislation to divert us from the consequences of their adherence to a single, rigid set of economic doctrine."

Mr Charles Wardle of the Benjamin Priest Group, said that there was an urgent need for a genuine commitment to communicate strategy, to financial institutions and to explain the processes of technological change to the whole employee audience, to give the workforce greater respect for its commonsense and resourcefulness.

Mr Christopher Walker, of Delta group said that in the West Midlands the closed shop was not high on the agenda and he hoped that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, would not put as high a priority on it as Conservative associations in the Cheltenham Spa and Ascot had done.

They had the opportunity to be positive and innovative. Fear and insecurity of job might be unpleasant but they gave management the opportunity to lead, to change things and that was what they must do.

Mr J. N. Mostry, of Harveys of Bristol, said that not enough of them got to the factory floor of spoke to middle and junior management to get them to understand the basic problems of the country. They would not solve the problems by legislation.

Mr John Salisse, of Marks and Spencer, said that management should use the amenities provided for employees. If they were not good enough for those in authority, they were not good enough for the employee.

The debate was concluded.

EEC debate

Time for sterling to join the EMS

The time has now arrived when Britain should join the European Monetary System, Mr John Baisan, Chairman of the CEBS European committee, opening a debate on the European Community.

He said Britain's economic security would be enhanced by joining the one community institution of which it was not a full member.

"This has proved a remarkably successful mechanism for giving stability to European currencies and now the sterling has reached the EMS without further delay."

Mr Emrys Evans, of the Midland Bank, said 100,000 jobs in Wales were attributable to trade with the rest of the EEC.

It would be outrageous if foreign companies, induced to come to Britain because it was a free trade area, suddenly found a "Benn-style" siege economy here.

Mr Cyril Coffin, of the Food Manufacturers Federation, said withdrawal would be an act of criminal folly.

Mr John Drew, of Rank Xerox, said he was ashamed they were still having to debate this issue.

Mr G. Chambers, of the Northern Ireland Milk Marketing Board, said withdrawal would be disastrous in marketing terms for existing manufacturing industry in Northern Ireland as elsewhere.

Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers Union, said British agriculture could only prosper when the economic climate was right for the rest of industry and no one had suggested the climate within the EEC would not be right.

Sir David Nicholson, Chairman of Rothmans International and MEP for London Central, said they had to use the power of the community to bring about stable exchange rates, and Britain had to join the EMS.

Europe, we cannot afford either industrial or international closed shops."

He said leaving the EEC would be likely to produce the opposite results from the ones anticipated by anti-EEC people.

"Consumers would bolt them in oil if we left the EEC, and the extra unemployed would burn them at the stake."

Mr J. E. Clayton, of Pauls and Whites, said the CBI should demand that the Government took EEC membership seriously and join the EMS without further delay.

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Research key for future

Research and development was vital to the creation of the future, Sir Austin Bide said, opening a debate on "2001 — will we be equipped to compete?"

Sir Austin said that in a recession it may be tempting to cut back on research and development, or investment. He added: "but to do so is to eat the seed corn because research and development today yields the products of tomorrow."

Sir William Barlow of Thorn EMI and chairman of the Design Council, said Britain spent half as much as its competitors on new product design. Britain had wonderful designers, who should be given the finance and resources.

Mr Richard Lloyd, of Hill Samuel and Co said that unless ways were found to reduce the cost of capital, there would not be the investment needed for future competitiveness.

Mr Robert Templeton, of the National Coal Board, emphasized the important role purchasing could play in helping British industry. Purchasers should work British suppliers, but sellers too should seek customers.

Mr M. J. Southam, of Dixons Photographic said the answer to Britain's problems was in the hands of employers did themselves — no service constantly looking over their shoulders for support.

He said: "There is one difference between us. The businessmen in Germany, in Japan and in America all the time has total confidence in his ability and the ability of his business to triumph."

Mr F. E. Blood, of the Institute of marketing, said he had found a great difference in a tour of British industry, compared with one he had made three years ago. There was higher productivity now, greater export achievement and, a better labour-management relationship.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Imperial in the twilight zone

Some £4.50 of every £100 spent by consumers in the UK is used to purchase a product of Imperial Group. So it is not only the investor who should be concerned about the radical changes which are underway at one of Britain's leading manufacturing companies.

Imperial, say a growing body of City critics, is a major company preparing to cut itself down to size because there is a limit to how long it can survive in the present set-up given its share of declining markets. Certainly, there have been visible signs of a major re-think about group strategy over recent months following the disastrous slide in profits from £70.7m to £29.7m for the six months to April which was announced in July.

That announcement coincided with the departure of £100,000-a-year chairman Mr Malcolm Aarson, who favoured a decentralized approach. His successor, Mr Geoffrey Kent, is a confirmed believer in the "hands-on" approach. In August, it was announced 1,000 administrative jobs were to go in the tobacco subsidiary. Then in September, some £100m was raised through the sale of the minority stake in Molins and by the exercising of options on the remaining BAT holding, truly an imperial relic.

And yesterday, Imperial cast further shade on its ultimate strategy with the statement that Courage is to be absorbed within a new brewing and leisure division, along with motorway service stations and 430 tobacconists. This sent analysts rushing to their dictionaries to refresh themselves on the definition of leisure.

Rather more seriously, there are persistent rumours that the JB Eastwood eggs and poultry subsidiary, bought three years ago for £40m is up for sale. Imperial accounts for 23 per cent of the United Kingdom poultry market and about 14 per cent of the eggs market. Buyers should be noticeable by their absence for a business which is losing perhaps £10m a year.

Meanwhile, the £290m Howard Johnson acquisition nearly two years ago appears to have justified the views of those who said it was too expensive. Ho-Jo suffered a net loss of £10m in the six months to last April and fast-food restaurant chains are hardly recession-proof.

In the tobacco division, which makes 53 per cent of all cigarettes sold in the United Kingdom, Imperial claims it has the capacity to make 180 billion a year. Leading critics counter that Imperial only sells 58 billion. If they are correct, then one factory, perhaps Nottingham with 6,000 employees, or Bristol is overdue for closure. Since the Budget, cigarette sales have declined by 10 per cent. And even allowing for the heavy duty rises of the last two years, the market seems to have been falling by perhaps 2½ per cent a year.

Only Courage and a few of the food companies have so far remained immune from the depression which has settled over most of Imperial's businesses. And Courage has, like the tobacco side, been forced to spend large sums of money on promotion to maintain its share of a market which is stuck in secular decline. There is little doubt that Mr Kent and his colleagues are undergoing agonies of decision at present over which parts of the group are to be chopped back. Profits for the year just ended are expected to be around £83m, against £124m in 1980 and £137m in 1976. A yield of over 17½ per cent at 60p portends a final dividend cut.

Imperial Group is perhaps the best example of a company, which in the 1980's, should be operating in the Third World, rather than in the United Kingdom. The demand and the growth prospects for its products are in the developing countries. The United States route to expansion has failed to date.

Imperial needs to be a smaller, leaner company and shareholders deserve to be consulted on the painful strategic decisions being considered by the board.

Third World debt Vulnerable for major default

There is a clear division of opinion about the risks inherent in the huge build-up of Third World debts since the middle 1970s.

The OECD has chosen to take a cautious middle-of-the-road view in its

latest study of the position. The current debt of the Third World gives room for neither "complacency nor alarm", it says. Over the last decade, the total outstanding debts of the developing countries has risen six-fold to \$524,000m. But most of this has been offset by inflation. The "real" growth is about 5 per cent, roughly in line with the national income of the more dynamic countries where the debt is concentrated. The absolute size of the debt, however, provides little indication of a developing country's ability to meet debt repayments and interest charges. One valuable test is the proportion of export earnings that are absorbed by such debt repayments and interest charges.

This test has a number of well known limitations, but it is a useful "early warning" indicator of possible difficulties facing a debtor-country. What the OECD study brings out is the tremendous differences between countries in the ratio of debt-service to export earnings. Whereas in 1980, debt-service absorbed 57 per cent of Brazil's export earnings and 60 per cent of Mexico's, the figures for Taiwan and Malaysia were only 6 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. The ratio for South Korea was 14 per cent. This could suggest that while several of the Latin American nations have built their economic growth on the back of foreign capital, the Far Eastern countries have relied more heavily on domestically-generated capital — or alternatively that they have been more effective in raising their export capacity.

Debt-service payments per head of population, points more towards the latter explanation. Latin American countries have historically been less outward looking than those of the Far East. At the same time, the Latin American countries look more vulnerable if world interest rates remain high and the international recession deepens.

Interest rates Pound waits for BL

It was little more than a week ago that markets were doing their best to talk base rates back up to 15 per cent. Now they are more likely to be counting the days till the banks lower their base rates to 15 per cent. Certainly, if there is a further fall in bill rates this week the banks are likely to become acutely aware of the growing gap opening up in favour of bill market as opposed to overdraft financing.

That said, it remains the case that UK rates are going to fall only as fast as dollar interest rates and the behaviour of sterling allow. Yesterday, the pound did, in fact, lose ground as domestic interest rates eased. Up to \$1.8550 in the Far East overnight, sterling closed at \$1.8730 in London. Where it goes today will presumably, in part, depend on the outcome of the BL vote.

Meanwhile, the Government Broker decided that sentiment had improved sufficiently to put a floor under the gilt market. The long tap was reactivated at 22½.

Clyde Petroleum On the right track

Clyde Petroleum's purchase of a 13.28 per cent stake in the Buchanan Field from American conglomerate, City Investing is unique in that it is the first time, a British private company has secured a North Sea stake from a foreign concern.

The move is certainly being regarded as a good one since the company seems to have paid a fair price for the present estimate of recoverable reserves of 52m barrels. But with the prospect of further reserves in the field, useful earnings from City's South American operation, and substantial reserves of tax allowances to offset the cash flows from the Buchanan field, there are several thick layers of icing on the cake.

Clyde Petroleum is nothing if not ambitious and intends to make a play for the top spot among the junior British oil producers by the end of the decade. The market view is it's got a fair way to go yet, but it's certainly on the right road.

Industry in crisis

In the second of our series of articles on key industries under pressure, Peter Hill examines the attempts being made to rationalize special steels and steel castings.

The aristocrats down on their luck

For the past two years the steel industry has been a central issue in the debate over the future, scale and impact of Britain's de-industrialization.

The manner in which Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, has wielded the scalpel, has drawn praise from the politicians who appointed him and bitter words from steel industry union leaders. They believe that the cutting has to stop if the industry is to emerge in any shape at all to meet demand once the recession ends.

The MacGregor strategy — of cutting plants and jobs, reducing overheads, loading plants with orders to maximize capacity utilization — has been accompanied by government — supported moves to rationalize those areas in which the corporation operates with the private sector. The method has been to form — or seek to form — limited liability companies jointly owned by the corporation and the relevant private sector. The idea is to help the MacGregor plan on its way by effectively taking large slabs of the business out of the corporation's balance sheet.

The first to emerge has been Allsteel Steel and its joint-owned company which is running the wire, rod and associated interests of the BSC and those of GKN.

Progress towards creating the second "phoenix" company — covering engineering steels — has been slow. Two of the original participants, Hadfield's and Dupont — were emasculated by the recession in the industry, those remaining — GKN and the BSC (the corporation bought out the Tube Investments stake in Round Oak Steel) are still hammering over the terms on which a joint engineering company should be established.

All that activity has tended to obscure the future of two smaller but vitally important parts of the country's ferrous metals sector — the special steels industry concentrated largely in the Sheffield area, and the steel castings industry.

Both, in rather different ways, are crucial to the performance of other important sectors of the economy. Both are also the backbone of Britain's manufacturing industry. Both have faced grave difficulties, but as the recession has taken its toll the pace of the efforts to rescue those two sectors has quickened. Reflecting the importance which is attached to their survival, the Bank of England and the Department of Industry have become heavily involved behind the scenes.

Brotham's bankers, Lazard Brothers have been busy co-ordinating and cajoling companies in the steel castings sector to make clear their intentions; are they or are they not prepared to join a survival rationalization scheme under which those companies remaining in business would pay compensation through a maneuver related levy to those who elect to withdraw?

In the special steels sector, which has undergone extensive reorganization and rationalization over the past five or six years, the need for further changes has led to the involvement of the EEC Commission, the Bank, Whitehall and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

The special steelmakers

have traditionally been considered the aristocrats of the steel industry. They produce high value — up to 19,000 a tonne — low volume steels which broadly break down into the three categories: high speed steels, tool steels and stainless steel bar.

It is a sector which is dominated by independents (the BSC's only significant stake is in the production of alloy billets and bars) and by Europeans, particularly groups in Austria, France, West Germany and Sweden.

The Sheffield steelmakers blame the foreign producers for their troubles. "Austria's VEW, which is a major special steels producer and a nationalized concern, has not made a profit for years. Once subsidies are ended there and elsewhere and prices go up then we shall be really competitive," says Mr Dennis Carr, of Richard W. Carr, a long established producer of tool steels.

The odium which surrounds the European groups is understandable since imported special steel now accounts for half the special steel sold in the British market. It is a very special and (in terms of product quality) exclusive business, the big customers being in the aerospace, automotive and mechanical engineering industries.

The industry's present capacity is about 80,000 tonnes but last year the entire United Kingdom market (and remember, more than 50 per cent was met by imports) amounted to a mere 55,000 tonnes with a total value of £110m.

The imported share has been steadily rising over a decade to the chagrin of the special steelmakers who, for the past twelve months have been cutting back capacity and jobs. Aurora, one of the major forces in the industry, shed 2,000 workers last year.

The leading special steels companies

Company	Main products
Aurora Special Steels	High speed steel, tool steel, stainless steel
Barworth Flockton	Tool steel, high speed steel
C. G. Carless	Stainless steel
Richard W. Carr	Tool steel, high speed steel
Firth Brown	Tool steel and stainless steel
Newspeed	Tool steel
Sanderson Kayser	Tool steel, high speed steel, stainless steel
Spartan Recheugh	Stainless steel
Spencer Clark	Stainless steel

Sources: Warner report

and short time working has become widespread.

Small wonder that the fiercely independent Sheffield steelmakers, proud of their record of unsubsidized investment, innovation and performance, are looking for a tougher stance both by the EEC Commission and the British Government.

Sir Frederick Warner, who earlier this year chaired a working party on the industry's problems, has recommended that 50 per cent of the industry's existing capacity should be axed and ruled out any "phoenix" solution with BSC.

The intervention last month of the commission means there is some hope for a stricter monitoring of prices. This falls short of the working party's call for minimum mandatory prices, but could create an environment in which imports (which have been entering the United Kingdom at up to 40 per cent below list prices) will be curbed, so facilitating the next phase of rationalization.

For men like Mr Carr, whose company together with Aurora and Sanderson Kayser, accounts for 80 per cent of United Kingdom produced tool steel sales, the import question is critical.

"Given a fair wind on the elimination of subsidies in Europe (for which the EEC has drawn up a timetable) I have no doubt that we shall be able to compete very effectively," says Mr Carr.

Mr Robert Atkinson, Aurora's powerful chairman, has built up the company from an engineering-based organization to an important though heavily loss-making force in the industry. It has swallowed up Samuel Osborne and the merged Edgar Allen and Ralfour Darwin groups, and typically has implemented a unilateralist survival policy.

Having decided — in advance of the recent intervention by the Commission — that there would be neither help from Government for restructuring — or action against unfair imports, the company began a phased run down of its largest plant and the shedding of another 390 workers. The effect of the closure of the Ecclesfield plant will be to halve Aurora's steelmaking capacity.

With Aurora's steel business running losses at a rate of £3.5m a year Mr Atkinson believes that the remaining capacity will be "more than adequate for the foreseeable demand."

Mr Peter Slack, joint managing director of Barworth Flockton, a privately owned company which produces high speed steels and tool steels, has no difficulty selling his steels to America's machine tools industry.

"Look," he says, "I just do not think that this industry will survive unless firm action is taken over imports and unless the Government de-

Steel castings — the top 10

Company	Recent output (tonnes per year)
F. H. Lloyd	25,000
Weir Group	25,000
George Blair	13,000
Davy Corp.	10,000
Johnson-Firth Brown	10,000
BSC	8,000
North British	8,000
Aurora	8,000
Robert Hyde	7,000
Lake & Elliot	5,000

Industry sources

funds offered had been allocated by that time.

So, new capacity was added to the industry's existing capacity, which many considered too large even at that time. It was patently obvious that the industry's 200,000 tonnes of existing capacity was far too large and would be even when the recession ends.

As the recessionary clouds rolled across the industrial landscape of Britain so the castings companies from British Steel with its large River Don Works at Sheffield to the other majors of the industry (North British Steel, F. H. Lloyd and the Weir Group) saw orders from their traditional customers falling away dramatically.

Demand from industries like shipbuilding, process plant, power generation and agricultural equipment dropped alarmingly. Figures produced by the National Economic Development Office tell their own story. The number of steel casting foundries dropped



Mr Peter Slack of Barworth Flockton: "I just do not think that this industry will survive unless firm action is taken over imports."

played a key role in creating the industry's present problems.

When they launched the sectoral aid scheme for the ferrous foundry industry, Labour politicians argued that modern production facilities and improved working conditions would boost profitability, quality and productivity.

Originally £25m was provided to prime the pump. That was later increased to £80m. Companies were anxious to secure cheap finance to promote the investment but then the recession caught up with the industry leading to a reappraisal of investment spending.

By the end of March last year the Department of Industry had made firm offers of cash totalling £57m for 360 projects involving a total investment of £308m and almost exactly half of the

Out of discussions between the companies, the Steel Castings Research and Trade Association, the Bank of England and the Industry Department, the Lazard scheme was born. There are more than 40 sizable companies in the industry and the bankers reckon that around 50,000 tonnes of existing capacity needs to be removed to trim the sector down to a size which will more accurately reflect the expected demand beyond 1982-83.

Mr Duncan Clegg, one of the bankers involved in trying to get the scheme off the ground says: "We have to face up to the fact that in basic sectors of British industry companies are having to face up to a changing world. It is an agonizing and painful adjustment."

The scheme developed by Lazard is wholly voluntary. Companies are required to notify the bank whether they are a "closer" or an "opener".

Those electing to stay open will pay a levy equivalent to about 2 per cent of average sales over the past three years for each of the next five. The money collected will then be paid out in compensation to those who choose to close.

It sounds a neat solution. But despite the crisis besetting the industry companies have jealously held back from showing their hands too early. Why close if someone else is going to close and you can pick up the business?

F. H. Lloyd, for example has backed out of the scheme and the redoubtable Mr Atkinson of Aurora, whose company accounts for about 10 per cent of the industry's capacity, says that he will not be joining the scheme.

It is reckoned, however, that companies accounting for about 60 per cent of capacity are now willing to join the scheme and have been chivvied along by Lazard which has used the carrot rather than the stick, indicating that there will be a "very reasonable prospect of significant external financial help for the scheme" — provided the industry gives firm evidence that it is prepared to play its part.

Tomorrow: white goods

Business Diary in Eastbourne: What suits the CBI

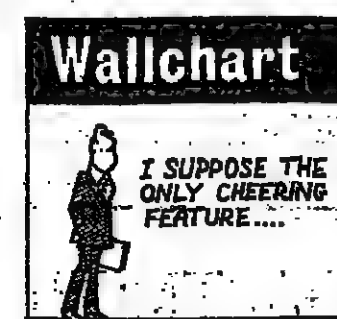
Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, was clearly stung by Business Diary's description a week ago of the CBI's annual conference delegates as "little grey men in appalling suits who bound up to the rostrum for a brief moment of electronic glory."

So moved (or miffed, perhaps) was he, that he directed the dying sentences of his peroration to the conference's opening session by rebuking these columnar observations.

Wearing a standard grey pinstripe, prudent blue tie with diagonal yellow motif, and sober blue shirt, Sir Raymond told the 800 or so delegates — "They got it wrong, you know."

He continued: "It is the electronic glory which frightens the life out of most of us. We don't even measure them by whether they can sway this conference."

And so it was that all delegates dressed prudently in sober suits — and, to be fair, some were not appalling — began their 36 hours of debate.



Wallchart



OF THIS C.B.I. CONFERENCE... RECEPTION



IS THAT THE ROUNDS OF DRINKS WILL BE SMALLER...

the more homely surroundings of the theatre, in sharp contrast to the cavernous Brighton Centre of the 1980s get together, the delegates at least seemed more at ease. The platform party of high-ranking industrialists looked puzzled as the first of the delegates moved to the podium to say their piece. The reason was a public address problem which prevented the top men — still very few women — from hearing clearly the delegates' pearls of wisdom. An attentive BBC engineer came to the rescue. The gremlins may have a harder time of it next year. The CBI has booked itself into the new conference centre in Harrogate, moving north of Potters Bar for only the second time since they started on the conference circuit five years ago.

Engineers awry? Attempts to find a successor to Anthony Frodsham, director general of the influential Engineering Employers Federation for the last seven years, have ground to a halt. The federation, anxious to replace Frodsham — due to go at the end of February — has been frustrated because its number one candidate has withdrawn at the last moment. That was bad enough, but the EEF and its recruitment experts, the London-based Wyckoff-Wright, had short-listed two other likely men, and they, too, have pulled out. All this is a source of much embarrassment among the EEF hierarchy, at a time when engineering employers are trying to present a united front to union wage demands in the industry-wide negoti-

tations at present overshadowed by the BL dispute. Officials of the organization in Eastbourne for the conference are tight lipped about the remuneration on offer. However, it is understood to be close to £40,000 a year because the EEF, despite its problems, equates the responsibilities of its director-general as similar to those of the top job at the CBI. The EEF's recruitment difficulties follow the recent upheaval in another key engineering organization, the Machine Tool Trade Association (MTTA). Roy Ward resigned as director general of the MTTA a few weeks ago after only a few months in the job. The association is now searching for a replacement while industry leaders hope, with a little longer than

Buttonholing Red, strangely enough, was a predominant colour in the auditorium of the Congress Theatre yesterday. Delegates sitting in the plush red seats were nearly sporing red carnations, presented to them by the South Wales local authority of Blaenau in Gwent.

Keen to impress on industry chiefs the advantages offered to incoming firms, the Gwent Industrial Development Committee, grappling with the highest unemployment figure in Wales, decided to draw attention to itself with this horticultural gesture.

The Welsh, however, had the decency to remind the largely capitalist recipients of its floral largesse, that Gwent is renowned for nurturing socialist politicians like Abernethy Bevan and Michael Foot.

It is also Roy Jenkins' country. But none of the foregoing stopped delegates from wearing their carnations. It cheered up their appalling suits.

Knights' progress

One notable absentee from this year's conference is Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, who is recovering at home from illness.

It was he, it will be remembered, who shook some CBI members last year with his speech calling on businessmen to stage a "bare knuckle fight" with the Government.

The ubiquitous Sir Arthur Knight, the former Courtauld chairman and for a brief period chairman of the National Enterprise Board, offered his services as a stand-in. Sir Arthur appears content to allow Sir Raymond's broad shoulders to carry almost all of the day-to-day conference burden.

An ironic twist to the CBI's attempts to inject a bit of fun into the off-stage proceedings was provided by the possible Armageddon facing BL. First prize in a raffle, organized in aid of the International Year for the Disabled, was a car donated by National Westminster Bank. At £5 a ticket, few of the hard-pressed businessmen and women at Eastbourne were showing interest in buying a complete 150 book, despite the conference theme of "Complete". The car was a Mini Metro which, as Sir Raymond Pennock pointed out, might well have rarity value soon.

Edward Townsend

JEAVONS ENGINEERING public limited company

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar. All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.

H. B. OXENHAM SECRETARY



Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrars Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA. Telephone: Worthing 502541 (STD code 0903).

Lloyds Bank Limited

Rugby League draw

The draw for the quarter-final round of the Rugby League John Player Trophy is: Barrow v Hull, Oldham v Leeds, Salford v Swinton and Widnes v Hull Kingston.

returned to return to the ice. The game was suspended on Wednesday afternoon and resumed on the following weekend by going down 3-2 in Edinburgh to Murrayfield. The game was a very close one, with the home players, who needed stitches twice, being hit in the face by a puck. The Streatheam latest signing, the Glasgow-born, Irish-born, London-based international, Ian O'Leary, who had been with the club since Mendillo, assisted on both goals. Lovell scored three for the home side.

Bacon went one better on his return to the Streatheam Red Devils, scoring twice in the first half and adding two assists as the London club beat the Crowtree Chiefs at home.

ENGLISH LEAGUE NORTH: Crowtree's Chiefs 1, Streatheam Red Devils 2.

WARRIORS 6, STREATHAM REDDEVILS 2.

ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Durham Bams 3, Murrayfield Racers 1.

STREATHAM REDDEVILS 2, DUNDEE BOMBERS 1.

GLASGOW DYNAMOS 1, STREATHAM REDDEVILS 1.

ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Notingdale Panthers 31, Southampton Vikings 2.

Motor racing



Reutemann: never achieved his life's ambition.

The moment that spelt the end of a fine career

By John Blunden

Carlos Reutemann's decision to retire from motor racing is, I believe, the least surprising of the recent spate of announcements of drivers' intentions to return to retirement. His failure to win the world championship this year after having headed the table for much of the season was a bitter blow.

Many observers saw this failure as at least partly self-inflicted. The immensely talented but often moody Argentine technically lost the championship on October 17 in the car park of Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas. But I believe the title actually slipped from his grasp as long ago as the 1979 season when he collided with Jacques Laffite in trying to pass him during the Dutch Grand Prix.

Over the previous two races he had seen his points advantage over Nelson Piquet, his closest challenger, slip from 17 to a mere six. And he was already saying openly that he did not think he would win the title which he had craved for so long and which most people felt was his due. If only for his unequalled combination of skill, reliability and experience.

The incident in the Netherlands was an uncharacteristic error of judgment which suggested that the psychological pressure of being closer to his life's ambition than ever before was beginning to tell. By the end of the day Piquet had drawn level on points, and thereafter he seemed to me to have the emotional edge, perhaps because it did not trouble him quite so much whether he won the title or not. To Reutemann, although he said very little about it, it mattered a great deal.

A very private person and in no sense a natural mixer, he has tended to evoke mixed emotions from his team colleagues, and at times his relations with Alan Jones have been, to say the least, chilly. Had he won the title, he would probably have signed for Williams again for 1982.

Although the greatest prize has eluded him, Reutemann's return from the sport with considerable honour. Since 1972 he has raced for Brabham, Ferrari, Lotus and Williams—all teams which have won 144 grands prix, winning 12 of them and amassing 30 world championship points, a total which has been exceeded only by Jackie Stewart.

Jones thinks it over: Alan Jones said in Australia yesterday that he is "seriously considering" making a return to the international circuit next year. A substantial offer has been made, and I'm giving it very serious thought," he said. "I have three weeks to make up my mind. At the moment I am seriously thinking of going back."

For the record

Squash racquets

TORONTO: Women's world team champion, Jennifer Jackson, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Jackson, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Golf

THE DE JANDRO: Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Ten pin bowling

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

American football

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Ice hockey

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Show jumping

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Football

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Basketball

NEW YORK: World Cup, Melina Bello, 25, of the United States, has been named as the first woman to play in the new World Squash Association (WSA) tourney, which will start in 1982. Bello, 25, is a Canadian who has won the world title twice, in 1978 and 1980.

Racing

Price right again with 30-1 treble

By Michael Seely

The havoc that the various forms of virus infections can wreak in racing stables has never been more dramatically illustrated than they were at Leicester yesterday. That great horse, Captain Price, who won the first and second divisions of the Wyalley Stakes with his 30-1 treble, was the 31st favourite, Daintily. And yet Price has only managed to win under 40 races with the 76 horses he has in his stable at Finsdon, in Sussex.

"If you haven't got healthy horses, there's damn all you can do about it," the Captain said in his usual outspoken fashion. "I started the season all right and then they all went wrong. I was but as you know the season ends on Saturday." Captain Price then added that he had six two-year-olds who had won their first time out in the past three weeks. Now that the stable has belatedly struck form, it might be a good idea to follow his fortunes at Doncaster's finale this weekend. In direct contrast to the case of Price, Maurice Canale, who has 20 Flat racehorses and 10 jumpers in his stables in Yorkshire, saddled his 16th winner of 1981 when

Denys Smith's capable apprentice, Martin Fry, broke Song Answered with a well-timed run to clinch the first of the furlong of the November Apprentices' Handicap. "I have no complaints at all," said Canale. "I've only got moderate horses in my care. But I've placed them to the best of my ability and they have been consistently given their running. Take Song Answered, for example. He's now won three times and has been placed on five occasions from his last eight starts and you can't ask for more than that."

And yet only a year ago the same man was at his wit's end and did not know in which direction to turn. "Last season I only won seven races and that speedy filly Westcombe was responsible for five of those victories," said Canale. "It appears that the virus strikes when and where it pleases and that no one is immune from its ravages."

Price's three winners also completed a treble for his jockey, Brian Ross. Another rider who was also in the money was John Mathias who landed a 30-1 double on Late Hour, a 10-1 winner in the first division of the Flockney Maiden Fillies' Stakes, and on Midland, the second division of the same race.

Leicester programme

1.15 HOBY STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o maidens: £1,355: 1m)	2.15 HOBY STAKES (Div 2: 2-y-o maidens: £1,352: 1m)
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Fontwell Park card

1.0 BOXGROVE HURDLE (Selling handicap: £725: 21m)	2.0 BOXGROVE HURDLE (Selling handicap: £725: 21m)
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Fontwell Park selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 Hippo Disco. 1.45 My Decree. 2.15 Susanra. 2.45 Hit Record. 3.15 Sir Blessed. 3.45 Risk Taker.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Mrs Hubbard. 2.45 Rose Music. 3.15 Sugar And Mint. 3.45 Professor's Choice.

Sedgefield programme

1.15 RUSHFORD CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,417: 21m)	2.15 RUSHFORD CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,417: 21m)
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Lingfield Park NH

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Lingfield Park selections

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division of the Turn Post Selling Stakes. Wilson, an ex-Army officer, has been associated with horses all his life but only took out a licence to train on the flat for the first time this season during which period he has saddled five winners. Captain Wilson was quick to pay tribute to his daughter, Geraldine Rees. "Geraldine does everything, she rides out the horses, mucks them out and looks after their general well-being. Mrs Rees also had the distinction of being leading amateur woman rider over the jumps last season."

There were two dramatic finishes during the afternoon. Geoffrey Gibbs must have been proud of his handiwork after the result of the John O' Gaunt Stakes. Gibbs, who has been second Arthur Nesbitt for the last two years, was the post only a neck in front of Neighbourhood. Gibbs

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools. *Colleges*. Subjects include Heide Dink (at 9.05); *Encounter Spain* (at 9.35); episode six of *Dark Towers* (10.10), part one of *The Body* (11.00); *The Biggest Epidemic of Our Times* (12.05); *12.30 News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore. *Mohra Stuart*; 1.00 *Pasbhe Mill* at One; includes *Yesterday's Headlines*, featuring someone who helped to make them; 1.45 *Over the Moon* for the very young; 2.00 *You and Me*; another one for the toddlers; 2.14 *For Schools, Colleges*: subjects include *Dicho e hecho* (for students of Spanish) at 2.14; *Stalinbeck's Of Mice and Men* (at 2.30); *Wednesday* at 3.00; 3.25 *Q. D. I. D. R.* for Welsh viewers. A quiz in 8 rounds through the Principality; 3.55 *Regional news*.

3.55 *Play School*: see BBC 2 at 11.00 am for details.
4.20 *Laurie and Hardy*: cartoon; 4.25 *Jackanory*: Christmas special; 4.30 *Jackanory*: Christmas special; 4.40 *Play Away*: music and laughter, with Brian Cant and Co.
5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*; 5.10 *Screen Test*: film quiz between Dina Bran School, Llangollen, and Pen-y-Dre High School, Merthyr Tydfil.
5.40 *News* with Richard Baker; 6.00 *Regional News* magazines;
6.25 *National News*.
6.50 *Barbara's World of Horses and Poles*: Mrs Penny Hard rides her pony round the yard half an hour after backing it, Woodhouse-farm.
7.15 *Angels Hospital*: serial. Fleur and Ron make some plans for their future.
7.40 *The Rockford Files*: Part 2 of *Profit and Loss*. The private eye (James Garner) breaks into a print shop, looking for clues.
8.30 *Yes Minister*: Jim Hacker (Paul Eddington) discovers that he is on a terrorist group's death list.

9.00 *News* with John Humphrys. And weather.
9.25 *Play for Today: A Room for the Winter*. Drama, by Rose Tremain. Jack Shepherd plays a white South African writer who escapes to England, before the authorities can arrest him for acts of sabotage. His former male lover joins the writer in London, and thinks up a way of getting him back in South Africa.
10.30 *Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation*: He talks tonight to George Thomas. Speaker of the House of Commons.
11.00 *Kojak*: Detective Paul Zachary puts his family life and his career on the line because of his obsession with his work. Starring Telly Savalas.
11.50 *News headlines*. And weather forecast. Closedown at 11.55.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 9.10-9.30 am 1 *Yforydd*; 9.30-10.00 *Yforydd*; 10.00-10.30 *Yforydd*; 10.30-11.00 *Yforydd*; 11.00-11.30 *Yforydd*; 11.30-12.00 *Yforydd*; 12.00-12.30 *Yforydd*; 12.30-1.00 *Yforydd*; 1.00-1.30 *Yforydd*; 1.30-2.00 *Yforydd*; 2.00-2.30 *Yforydd*; 2.30-3.00 *Yforydd*; 3.00-3.30 *Yforydd*; 3.30-4.00 *Yforydd*; 4.00-4.30 *Yforydd*; 4.30-5.00 *Yforydd*; 5.00-5.30 *Yforydd*; 5.30-6.00 *Yforydd*; 6.00-6.30 *Yforydd*; 6.30-7.00 *Yforydd*; 7.00-7.30 *Yforydd*; 7.30-8.00 *Yforydd*; 8.00-8.30 *Yforydd*; 8.30-9.00 *Yforydd*; 9.00-9.30 *Yforydd*; 9.30-10.00 *Yforydd*; 10.00-10.30 *Yforydd*; 10.30-11.00 *Yforydd*; 11.00-11.30 *Yforydd*; 11.30-12.00 *Yforydd*; 12.00-12.30 *Yforydd*; 12.30-1.00 *Yforydd*; 1.00-1.30 *Yforydd*; 1.30-2.00 *Yforydd*; 2.00-2.30 *Yforydd*; 2.30-3.00 *Yforydd*; 3.00-3.30 *Yforydd*; 3.30-4.00 *Yforydd*; 4.00-4.30 *Yforydd*; 4.30-5.00 *Yforydd*; 5.00-5.30 *Yforydd*; 5.30-6.00 *Yforydd*; 6.00-6.30 *Yforydd*; 6.30-7.00 *Yforydd*; 7.00-7.30 *Yforydd*; 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